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NEW YORK DRYS WIN STRONG AID IN LOCAL LAWS

"Watertown Plan" Meeting Condition Caused by Repeal of State Measure

FULL POWER GIVEN TO POLICE OFFICERS

Fines Imposed for Possession of Liquor—'Soft Drink' Places Brought Under License

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29 (Special)—Evidences of what is believed to be a state-wide movement to bring about enactment by cities of local ordinances to enforce prohibition to take the place of the repealed Mullan-Gage Act, the former New York state enforcement law, are reported at the office of the New York State Mayors' Conference here.

The new movement is declared to be unique in the field of prohibition legislation in this State and follows what is known as the Watertown plan. The city of Schenectady by referendum vote on June 15, is to decide whether to adopt a local law drafted on the Watertown plan, which requires city police officers to detect and arrest prohibition offenders and the city courts to try cases resulting from violations.

Situation in Syracuse

Geneva, N. Y., has adopted this plan, Olean has defeated it, and in Syracuse, where a similar ordinance is proposed, an adverse opinion by Frank Cregg, corporation counsel, has stirred the public.

Mr. Cregg's opinion, holding that enforcement rested solely with prohibition agents, unexpectedly drew a reply from Gov. Alfred E. Smith, who declared that such a view is "flying in the face of the United States Supreme Court." He severely criticized the Syracuse officials, stating that the federal laws and Constitution are as much the laws of the State as its own Constitution or laws.

This is the first formal statement by the Governor on the prohibition issue since his reinauguration in January. He indicated his belief that it is the duty of police officers to enforce prohibition under the federal law, and that a state dry act is not needed to give them that authority.

Reply From Governor

"The corporation counsel or any other legal adviser," he said, "who holds that the police shall not enforce prohibition entertains views in conflict with the United States Supreme Court. If Cregg is right, then every arrest that has been made in this State by a local peace officer, under the Volstead Law, has been an illegal act. How can he sustain that contention?"

Mr. Cregg's ruling was that police had no right to make prohibition arrests unless accompanied by federal officers with a search warrant.

Reports reaching the mayors' conference offices show that Watertown, N. Y., is the first city in the State to adopt a local enforcement law, and that this enactment, which became effective Jan. 1, was the direct result of flagrant rumrunning operations from the Canadian border. It comprises all the essentials of the old Mullan-Gage Act, imposing a fine of $500 or six months' imprisonment, or both, upon the transportation or sale of liquor.

Liquor Possession Illegal

A fine of $50 is imposed for possession of liquor on the first offense and $100 to $500 for second offenders with a 90-days jail sentence, and for third offenders $500 fine or six months' imprisonment or both. The provision is made that there shall be no "double jeopardy" and that no person shall be tried in the City Court against whom there is also a charge in Federal Court.

Section 20 provides that "It shall be the duty of every police officer having knowledge of any violation" of this local law to arrest and prosecute. The corporation counsel is designated as the prosecuting attorney and the city judge tries the case and fixes the liability.

The city judge also may issue warrants, require the presence of witnesses, issue orders for seizure and sale of motorcars or liquor taken in violations and may issue injunctions or "padlocks" closing cafés or other nuisances for one year.

Strict on Prescriptions

Persons who solicit orders for intoxicating beverages or carry liquor about for purposes of sale, may be enjoined. Liquor seized may be declared forfeited to the city of Watertown. Persons who obstruct a search warrant are guilty of a misdemeanor and witnesses who refuse to appear are in contempt of court.

Particularly drastic are the restrictions placed upon pharmacists and physicians, upon this point being more severe than was the state enforcement act itself. These provisions produced a furore when the law was adopted, but reports here say the law is being obeyed.

Every pharmacist is required to file, monthly, with the city manager, chief of police and city clerk, a record showing the persons to whom liquor was issued on physicians' prescriptions, the date, amount and kind of liquor issued. Pharmacists are required to obtain a license to issue liquor from the city clerk.

Notice of Transfers

Not more than one pint of spirituous liquor may be issued on prescription to the same person within 10 days. No prescription shall be filled more than once. Applicants for licenses to issue liquor must be able to show that they have not sold intoxicating

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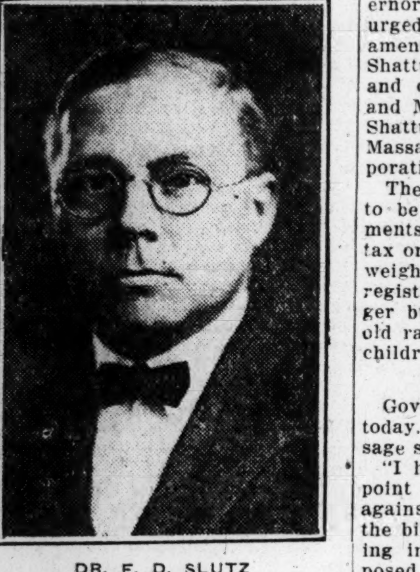
Parents and Teachers Urge Education Post in Cabinet

Unanimous Vote at Austin Convention Refuses Any Compromise

MRS. A. H. REEVE
President of National Congress of Parents and Teachers



DR. F. D. SLUTZ
Principal Moraine Park School, Dayton, O., and Speaker at Austin Convention

AUSTIN, Tex., April 29 (Special)—Unanimously the National Congress of Parents and Teachers has gone on record as opposed to any compromise in its long fight for a national department of education.

When Mrs. A. H. Reeve, national president, told the convention the primary objectives of the parents and teachers during the ensuing year were provision by Congress for the educational cabinet post, and an intensive campaign for national child labor laws she was enthusiastically applauded. A call for discussion on these points brought only favorable comments, and Mrs. Reeve's report as president was adopted unanimously.

"Now that prospects of success are brighter than ever, there is no reason why we should accept a compromise," said Mrs. Reeve. "Of course, the fight is not won, by any means, but the latest department of education bill carries no reference to federal school aid for the respective states, and this factor brightens our prospects."

Policewomen for Women

All legislation leading to the substitution of policewomen for policemen in the handling of delinquent girls and women will be sponsored by the Congress of Parents and Teachers, the convention has decreed. In making this decision, the conveition indorsed the program of the International Policewoman's Association which has as its main purpose the appointment of more woman officers to deal with delinquents of their own sex.

Before the close of 1925, the membership of the Parent-Teacher Association will number more than 1,000,000, Mrs. Drury W. Cooper, of Montclair, N. J., national chairman of membership, predicted in her report. At present the membership numbers about 875,000, an increase of about 250,000 since the congress met last May.

Louisiana with a gain of 274 per cent during the year, won the membership banner. Florida with a 225 per cent increase and Wisconsin with a 72 per cent increase followed.

Lorne W. Barclay of New York, vice-president of the Children's Foundation, stated the gap between the natural scientist and the lay parent in the field of education was being bridged, and that never before had so much interest been manifested in child study. The Parent-Teachers' Association has approved the national program of child study, as outlined by 16 distinguished educators, under the supervision of Dr. M. V. O'Shea, professor of education, Wisconsin University, and promoted by the Children's Foundation. Mr. Barclay told the congress the articles on "The Child; His Nature and His Needs," were available in pamphlet form.

Rotary-Kiwanis Backing

Rotary International and Kiwanis clubs are now sponsoring the Children's Foundation work, and planning to give international circulation to the articles, he said.

A plea that the congress interest itself in bringing about a national use of adjustable school seats was made by Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, national vice-president of Winnetka, Ill. "If the Parent-Teacher Association should do nothing but provide more comfortable seats for the school children of the Nation, it would more than justify its existence," declared Mrs. Langworthy.

A picture of a future nation astride "innocent hobbies," as "the new leisure" makes its inroads upon society, was visualized before the congress in an address by Mrs. Cornelia James Cannon, Cambridge, Mass. She said:

> Almost unnoted, leisure is bearing down upon us from all sides. The Government as an employer is making the eight-hour working day a reality in its own group of workers, and the trade-unions are bringing every pressure to bear to extend an eight-hour limit to all types of labor, skilled and unskilled alike.
>
> It is one thing to have leisure. It is another and apparently a more

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Inheritance Tax Discussed

Philadelphia Committee Refers to Duplication

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29 (Special)—The taxation committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, headed by Franklin Spencer Edmunds, has placed on record its opinion that the inheritance tax, although equitable, has been abused by duplication on the part of states and the Federal Government. The conclusion is the result of an effort on the part of the local body to express itself in advance of a referendum to be taken on the subject by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In its report the committee states:

"As is well known, inheritance and estate taxation in this country has become exceedingly complex and at times onerous under existing state laws. The states, like all governmental units, are not inclined to overlook possible sources of revenue. There has grown up among the states an unhealthy competition, for under the present confused situation there is always the possibility that if one state, because of public policy, refrains from taxes or taxes but lightly the succession of property, another state may levy and collect a tax on the same succession.

"Under such circumstances the public policy which the first state has attempted to put into operation is largely or entirely frustrated and in addition the state has lost revenue. Under this condition, the psychological attitude of state legislatures and administrators is very likely to be to attempt to obtain the maximum revenues without much regard to the effect produced on the public welfare by such taxes."

"BIG BUSINESS" PROTESTS MOVE TO RAISE TAXES

Bank Tax Bill Amendment Would Increase Corporation Levy From 2½ to 3 P. C.

While the House of Representatives of Massachusetts debated for and against the bill providing for increased fees for the registration for commercial motor vehicles for several hours today the Joint Ways and Means Committee and the Legislative Committee on Taxation held a long hearing on the remodeled bill revising the method of taxing National Banks and Trust Companies, which Mayor Curley of Boston has said will deprive the state of not less than $3,000,000 of revenue.

Boston & Maine reorganization has gone to a third reading and is in the House this afternoon for final action.

The eleventh-hour legislative hearing on such an important question as bank and trust company taxation was caused by the message of Governor Fuller of yesterday when he urged the Legislature to pass an amendment proposed by Henry L. Shattuck, Representative, of Boston, and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, in which Mr. Shattuck proposed increasing the Massachusetts tax on business corporations from 2½ to 3 per cent.

The automobile tax bill was passed to be engrossed with three amendments providing for a registration tax on trailers in proportion to their weight and carrying capacity, a $5 registration tax per seat for passenger busses and the retention of the old rates for busses carrying school children.

Governor Signs 25 Bills

Governor Fuller signed 25 bills today. Governor Fuller in his message said:

"I have just been informed that a point of order has been raised against the proposed amendment to the bill relative to taxation of banking institutions whereby it is proposed to increase the income measure of the business corporation tax from 2½ to 3 per cent, including tax exempt securities, thus making possible a higher tax on banking institutions.

"In order that this necessary and meritorious legislation may be wisely determined and not decided on a technicality, I am requesting the Legislature to take this matter up and decide upon its merits the subject matter of this bill with the proposed amendment."

More than a score of representatives of strong industries in this state as well as members of the Legislature today opposed this so-called Shattuck amendment which Governor Fuller had advocated after John Beck of Chelsea, had successfully raised a point of order against it in the House yesterday. It was only through the action of the Governor that the amendment was brought back before the House.

Some of them said that this effort to increase the tax on the net income of business corporations would amount to "taxation without representation."

Opponents There Strong

Among the speakers in opposition were Clifford S. Anderson of Worcester, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Attorney Richard B. Stanley, representing the Arkwright Club, composed of 75 to 100 cotton mills; Attorney Leland Powers, a widely known tax attorney; Daniel Bloomfield, representing the Retail Trade Board; Edward G. Stacy, executive secretary of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce; John S. Kent, president of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association; Wallace E. Kenyon, a manufacturer, North Attleboro; J. Albert Brackett, representing the allied theaters; Day Baker, representing automobile dealers' organizations; Arthur P. Morley, representing the Kendall Square Manufacturers Association, Cambridge; Senator Eben S. Draper of Hopedale, and Representatives Thomas J. Griffin of Abington, Michael H. Jordan and George E.

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TEMPERANCE SCHOOL COURSE TO SHOW LIQUOR'S EFFECTS AND PROHIBITION'S BENEFITS

Unique Movement Launched for Month's Study by Teachers and Leaders of Young People's Groups to Refute False Claims of Wet Interests

To train teachers and leaders of young people's groups in a thorough knowledge of the liquor problem, its harmful effects individually and socially, and to equip them to refute the false claims of the wet interests, the Scientific Temperance Federation announces the establishment of a permanently organized school of scientific temperance instruction.

The new school, probably the first of its kind, will be conducted for a month every year, and will open July 13 this summer under the joint direction of the federation and the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is viewed as one of the most significant developments in the movement to acquaint the public with the actual conditions brought about by liquor, the injurious results for which it is directly and indirectly responsible, and the improvements which abstinence has made possible.

Miss Stoddard in Charge

Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, executive secretary of the federation and director of the department of scientific temperance instruction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will be in charge of the school. Associated with her will be Mrs. Emma B. Transeau, research secretary of the federation.

"The day has long past when a single good thing can be said for liquor, wine or beer by those who have made a study of the detriments they bring, in every form, upon the individual," Miss Stoddard said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The moral support which prohibition commands is now beyond need of argument; that long ago has been accepted. Today we need to make clear the individual and social demands of prohibition so that the specious assertions of the one-time liquor industry will be seen for what they are.

Menace of Intemperance

"Changing social conditions have made prohibition the more imperative, while its moral value remains equally uppermost. The traffic situation is an outstanding example of the increasing necessity of abstinence. There was a time years ago when a person could get drunk and his horse would probably drive himself home with little danger to other

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Prohibition Unit Being Reorganized

Washington, April 29

A REORGANIZATION of the prohibition unit is in prospect, Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, indicated today, as a result of the month's study he has given the bureaus since he assumed office.

The new field marshal of prohibition decried reports that he would be "hard boiled" in putting through the proposed reorganization. What was intended, he explained, was to give trusted workers encouragement and support and to weed out those who are not functioning in the interest of law and order, and "to eliminate sentiment."

Irish Take Oath of Allegiance in Legislature

Two Nationalists Enter the Ulster Assembly—Others Expected to Follow Suit

By Special Cable

BELFAST, April 29—The most interesting development in the political life of Ulster took place when two of the 10 Nationalists returned at the recent election took the oath of allegiance and their seats in Parliament yesterday. The others are expected to follow the step taken by their leader, Joseph Devlin and the member for County Antrim, Mr. McAllister. The two Republicans, following the example of their friends in the Irish Free State are not expected to sit.

During the life of the first Parliament, when measures of the greatest importance to the whole community were placed on the statute book, the Nationalists were completely disfranchised, owing to the failure of their party to recommend the Nationalist members to assume their responsibilities in Parliament. Only a month ago it was understood that the step would not be undertaken till the Ulster Boundary Commission had reported. It has now been hastened, however, by the unanimous request from the conference of Nationalist voters in Belfast and County Antrim held last week, that their representatives should take their seats immediately.

The general consensus of opinion welcomes the Nationalist members' return. This is not due to any weakening on the question of allegiance to the British connection, or on that of Irish unity but mainly to the widespread desire that all sections of the community should be represented in the Legislative Assembly and take a share in the task of government.

The resulting change in the complexion of the new Parliament will strengthen the Opposition ranks and is expected to be productive of much good in the advancement of social reform schemes. Unemployment is perhaps the most difficult problem which faces the government.

JOSEPH CAILLAUX INSISTS ON ECONOMY

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 29—Joseph Caillaux, the Finance Minister, has addressed a letter to all the members of the Cabinet, insisting on the need for the strictest economy. Although the budget for the present year, which should have passed before the end of last year, is still before Parliament M. Caillaux considers it can now quickly be finished, and he is anxious to begin to frame the budget for 1926, which he hopes to get through before the end of the year, thus avoiding the deplorable system of monthly credits.

M. Caillaux asks proposals from each department immediately, but declares that any minister who asks more than is necessary incurs grave responsibilities.

ILLINOIS FACTORIES INCREASE PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, April 29—The output of manufacturing establishments in Illinois in 1923 jumped more than one-third in value, as compared with 1921, according to biennial census figures of the Department of Commerce. An increase from $3,705,380,000 to $5,041,520,000, or 36.1 per cent, is shown. The figures embrace establishments with products valued at more than $5000.

The average number of wage earners increased from 513,876 to 645,448, or 25.6 per cent, over the period, while total wage payments of $913,326,000 in 1923 were 30.2 per cent greater than the total of $701,530,000 in 1921.

ACCOUNTING SIMPLIFIED

WASHINGTON, April 29—Accounting methods of government departments have been brought under inquiry by J. R. McCarl, Comptroller-General, who inaugurated a campaign to simplify systems which in some cases have been in effect since before the Civil War. One of the first moves will be the standardization of forms for rendering current accounts, reducing to three the 170 types now in use.

GAMBLING DEVICES BARRED

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 29—Under an act signed today by Governor Pinchot, it will be unlawful to make, manufacture or assemble in Pennsylvania, any punch board, drawing card, slot machine or any machine used for gambling.

DR. H. LUTHER STATES POLICY OF THE REICH

Germany Does Not Desire War, He Declares—Question of Evacuation

BERLIN, April 29 (AP)—In order to bring about stable European conditions the question of the evacuation of the Cologne area by the Allies must be speedily settled, Dr. Hans Luther, the German Chancellor, declared in a statement today.

"For more than three months," he said, "we have waited in vain for the reasons held to justify the non-evacuation."

Germany's foreign policy will not be changed, the Chancellor declared emphatically today, in an address before the annual congress of the League for German Industry and Commerce. This declaration is understood to reflect also the viewpoint of the President-elect, General von Hindenburg, with whom the Chancellor conferred yesterday.

While Dr. Luther did not refer to the recent election, it is generally understood he spoke with the full authority of General von Hindenburg and the groups promoting the field marshal's candidacy.

Removal of Uncertainty

"The people of Europe desire the removal of uncertainty and lack of clearness," Dr. Luther had previously declared. "A policy having that end in view must naturally be governed by the law of continuity and cannot arbitrarily change its direction."

That Germany does not desire war was a further categorical declaration by the Chancellor, who laid great stress upon Germany's adherence to the security pact idea.

"Germany desires to protect herself by treaty," he observed, "and, as I wish to emphasize at this time, does not desire to conduct war."

With regard to the failure to settle the evacuation question Dr. Luther avowed: "The whole European policy suffers from delay on this question." Reverting to the security problem the Chancellor reiterated: "It is self-evident that the standpoint adopted by the Government remains unchanged.

International Co-operation

The Chancellor followed with a pledge for international co-operation. "German statesmen and German men of industry and commerce will never fail," he said, "to contribute their share to peaceful understanding and local co-operation for the international co-operation of nations."

Turning to internal problems, Dr. Luther insisted that all talk about new inflation was criminal. The Chancellor said that the Reichsbank has made the mark secure through measures it has adopted and that it has other measures in hand for keeping it stable. In order that Germany may export more and also that home consumption may be increased, the Chancellor advised his hearers to forget the figures of inflation and again to calculate on close margins in which every penny counts.

He said that he considerd an export surplus essential for industry and for the meeting of reparations payments. He added a plea that the German people resume their prewar habit of saving their money.

German Cabinet Decides to Remain in Office for the Time Being

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 29—Dr. Hans Luther, Chancellor of Germany, visited Field Marshal von Hindenburg at Hanover yesterday and discussed with him the way in which he will take over the presidency. After Dr. Luther's return to Berlin, a Cabinet meeting was held, when the Government decided not to resign. This had been an unsettled question, since nothing is said in the Constitution as to what a government must do in case of the election of a new president, in order to give him a chance to appoint a Chancellor to his liking. Gen. von Hindenburg no doubt therefore will acknowledge the present Cabinet as soon as he comes into office.

The field marshal is greatly opposed to any public celebration on his arrival in Berlin. It is believed that he will drive straight to the presidential palace, and thence, after an hour's rest, he will drive to the Reichstag, in order to swear allegiance to the Constitution. From the Reichstag, it is believed that he will return immediately to the palace, where a dinner will be given, to which the foreign diplomatic corps

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Wall Street Takes to "American Boy" Stock

New York, April 29

WALL STREET, through the New York Stock Exchange, made a new investment yesterday, taking out stock in "American Boy, Unlimited."

It was the stock exchange's day in the boy's week program, and a boy, John Stevenson, 16, was president of the money mart for the day. He made a speech in which he gave American Boy, Unlimited, a tremendous boost, and urged his adult hearers—stock brokers, bankers, security handlers in million dollar figures—to help withdraw from the boys "the handicap of the corner gang" and from the boys of a minority class the handicap of having too much money to spend.

Pennsylvania Penal Reform Plea Is Made

Gov. Pinchot Asked to Support Legislation Directed Chiefly at Parole System

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (Special Correspondence)—A direct appeal for reform in penal conditions in this State is contained in a letter from the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs asking Gifford Pinchot, Governor, for his support of legislative measures favored by the committee. The petition is signed by Florence L. Saville, secretary of the committee, of which George W. Kirchwey, an authority on penal affairs, is a director.

The committee asks for the approval of a house bill which provides for "a parole commission to study the parole laws and systems of this and other states and to recommend legislation that will fill a greatly felt want in this Commonwealth." The committee explains that the granting of paroles in Pennsylvania "is at present carried out without plan or system, and a carefully devised program of legislation is essential to meet the situation."

The committee also seeks approval of the measure which will give a jury or court the alternative of prescribing life imprisonment in place of capital punishment. At present this discretion is not recognized. The members consider that approval of this measure would be a step toward greated humanitarianism in the disposition of such cases, and a "further step toward the ultimate total abolition of the capital penalty."

Another measure approved by the committee is for an appropriation for an extension to the state industrial home at Muncy. No necessity is now seen by this committee for the establishment of a commission to investigate the whole penitentiary system of the State.

"It appears," the letter says, "to establish an unnecessary piece of machinery for ascertaining facts which have already been determined and which have been accepted by responsible officials of the State."

UNTERMYER DEFENDS PATRIOTISM OF JEWS

NEW YORK, April 29—The loyalty of American Jews to their country was defended by Samuel Untermyer, president of the Palestine Foundation Fund, at a testimonial dinner at the Hotel Astor in honor of Emanuel Neumann, retiring executive secretary of the fund.

In speaking of the part of Jews in building the United States, Mr. Untermyer stated that "the weight of evidence is that Columbus was himself a Jew" and that his first voyage was financed, not by Queen Isabella of Spain but by a Jew, Luis de Santagel."

PARDONING UPHELD BY TEXAS GOVERNOR

AUSTIN, April 29—Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Governor of Texas, has just issued a vigorous statement in answer to individuals, organizations and newspapers who have criticized her for undue liberality in the granting of pardons and paroles.

She asserted that since she assumed office on Jan. 21, she has issued 353 pardon proclamations, certain newspapers, she declared, had seized upon her liberal policy as a "popular means to criticize."

New Type of Searchlight for Illumination of Niagara

Engineers Perfect 36-Inch Lamp Equipped With Motor to Carry Off Gases Generated From Powerful Carbons—First of 24 Units

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 29 (Special)—An improved type 36-inch searchlight, embodying several features which will result in greater illumination and easier operation, has been perfected by the General Electric Company for use in lighting Niagara Falls.

The first of the 24 units to be used in this illumination spectacle has been completed and is undergoing finishing tests under the direction of W. D'Arcy Ryan in the laboratory of the company here. The light will be shipped within a few days to Niagara Falls in time for installation at least a week before the official opening to be held the night of May 24, Queen Victoria's birthday.

Instead of depending upon a natural ventilator to carry out the smoke and gases from inside the light, caused by the burning of carbons, an electrically driven suction ventilator has been placed on top of the new light, assuring removal of any smoke or gases within the lamp which tend to retard its lighting value. Mechanical control of the lamp is improved and there is a higher intensity of the carbons, giving greater current density to the illumination.

APPROVAL GIVEN CHURCHILL PLAN TO REPAY DEBTS

Whole Budget Scheme Generally Regarded in Britain as "Well Balanced"

LIBERALS WELCOME INSURANCE PROJECT

Conservatives Assert Proposals Lighten Taxation Burden Upon Industry

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 29—The pound sterling has been placed once more upon a gold standard and a national compulsory insurance scheme, covering 70 per cent of the British wage earners, has been started upon a contributory basis to provide widows', orphans' and old-age pensions. These are the outstanding features of the budget presented by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons last night. Numerous changes in taxation are also made, but they are overshadowed by these greater announcements.

Sixpence is taken off the income tax. The rich man gets some alleviation by a reduction in the super tax, which is offset, however, by a corresponding increase in the death duties. Smaller incomes are relieved by the enhancement of exemptions from the taxation on earned amounts. The protective tariffs on automobiles, musical instruments, timepieces and cinema films are revived, and new duties on hops and silk are imposed. The import duties on sugar and dried fruits are lightened to give preference to the British overseas dominions.

Labor Disapproves

"Well balanced," is the expression most generally heard here today regarding the whole scheme. The Conservatives claim it lightens the taxation burden upon industry. The Liberals, while critical of the fiscal changes as savoring of Protection, accord a warm welcome to the insurance scheme as a logical and far-reaching extension of what Mr. Lloyd George initiated. Labor strongly disapproves of the contributory feature in the insurance scheme and would like to see the pensions it provides increased. Complaints are also heard in industrial circles of the heaviness of the burden upon trade of the employers' contribution to the insurance scheme which is 4d. per week per worker.

Upon all sides, however, approval is expressed of Mr. Churchill's proposal to set an increasing outlay upon this insurance scheme against the decreasing cost of war pensions, so that the "seed of sorrow the war has sown shall provide a tree under which the masses of the population shall shelter." It is also generally recognized that if the gold standard is to be introduced, nothing could be more complete than the arrangements made for this purpose.

Commodity Price Level

Approval is especially expressed of the fact that Mr. Churchill has already laid in enough dollars to cover Great Britain's debt payments to the United States for both June and December next. While, however, no doubt is felt that Britain is in a strong enough position to maintain the gold standard, nevertheless, some uneasiness remains as to whether temporary sacrifices in the form of increased unemployment and diminished trade may not still be heavy.

Attention is particularly directed in this connection to the admission made in the British currency committee's report, today published here, on the fact that Britain must be prepared to face a fall in the general commodity price level "unless it should happen that a corresponding rise takes place in America." That such a fall is estimated as unlikely to amount to more than 1½ per cent only partially removes this objection.

France Also May Revert to the Gold Standard

PARIS, April 29 (AP)—The establishment of a gold standard by Great Britain will necessitate France taking the same step, in the opinion of the best French financial authorities. The Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux, already is studying the question and has intimated that it is necessary for the French people to make sacrifices to accomplish the return to the gold standard.

The resumption of specie payments by England, it was stated at the Bank of France today, will be a good thing for the United States, because it will increase the value of the immense stock of gold held in America. France, it was said, cannot continue to struggle along with depreciated currency while all the other important commercial and financial countries are working on a gold basis.

M. Caillaux thus far has refused to go into details regarding possible measures to this end. He has confined himself to warnings that a "painful financial penance" is coming to repair the disastrous effects of the war and its aftermath on French finance and money.

He has talked vaguely of the "novation" of the public debt, which is taken in financial circles to mean a sort of forced refunding of the interior obligations at something about the present market value, which would reduce the home debt burden nearly 50 per cent. The readjustment of wages, which have increased 400 per cent since 1914, is one of the most serious difficulties in the way of the renovation of the franc. With French money at par the prices of commodities would

necessarily be reduced radically and present wages could no longer be paid.

It is understood that M. Caillaux plans to devote the summer parliamentary vacation to the problem so as to be able to tell the Chamber when it reconvenes in October just what must be done.

Press Commends Government

LONDON, April 29—There is a word of approval for Winston Churchill's first budget in the editorials of the London morning newspapers of all political leanings, the Government being commended chiefly for the return to the gold standard and the reduction in the income tax. The Daily Telegraph says the budget assures the stability of the pound sterling and paves the way for increased trade and commercial activity in Great Britain.

The paper has particular praise for the Chancellor's announcement that the Government has sufficient dollars on hand to pay the installments on the debt to the United States which fall due in June and December, thereby eliminating England as a competitor in the market for dollars. The paper sees in this a prospect of stabilizing the pound at par.

The Morning Post inclines to the opinion that the budget does not do enough for the industries. It agrees, however, that it is timely, remarking that it "may gamble with the future, but considerably relieves the present."

The Westminster Gazette emphasizes the fact that the budget fosters protection, and indicates that the Liberal Party will resist attempts to institute tariffs under the guise of necessary taxation. It deplores the tendency of each successive government to change the fiscal policy of its predecessor.

The Daily Herald, Labor organ, sees only new and heavier burdens for the working class and less demands upon the rich.

Australia for Gold Standard

MELBOURNE, Vic., April 29—The Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce, in announcing that Australia would return immediately to the policy of free export of gold, explained that the Australian Commonwealth Government did not intend to substitute gold for notes as internal currency.

"BETTER HOMES" PROJECT ANNOUNCED

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 29 (Special)—A Better Homes Exposition will be conducted in City Hall, May 11 to 15, under the auspices of the Home Information Center, of which Miss Jennie Bear is director. There will be lectures and demonstrations each day, and also classes in dressmaking, millinery, household furnishing, cooking and other subjects. There will be in addition a large number of commercial exhibits.

NANTUCKET'S CADET CRUISE

The steamer Nantucket of the Massachusetts Nautical School is anchored in the upper harbor, having recently been overhauled at the Charlestown Navy Yard in preparation for its annual cruise, which starts next Monday for South Cape Verde Islands, Rio de Janeiro, America. The itinerary includes Bahia, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Martinique, St. Croix, Culebra, Bermuda, and Nantucket, arriving in Boston early in September.

"BIG BUSINESS" PROTESTS MOVE TO RAISE TAXES

(Continued from Page 1)

Keegan of Lawrence; Henry T. G. Dyson of Hudson, Langdon Prouty of Littleton; Clarence S. Luitweiler of Newton and James J. Twohig of Boston.

The Senate is yet to act on this banking and corporation taxation measure and the Boston & Maine reorganization plan which provides for raising money by issuing prior preferred stock which can be exchanged for present securities must come before each branch of the Legislature. The Boston & Maine measure will be before the bodies later today and tomorrow.

As compulsory liability automobile insurance has yet to be dealt with by both houses, the plan for prorogation by tomorrow night at this time seems all but impossible of being realized. There are legislative leaders who expect the bodies to adjourn over the week end and to finish the year's work next week, while some others believe the session can be concluded by Saturday.

Governor Not Easily Led

Governor Fuller has some 15 to 20 bills before him now for consideration, and he has shown that he is in no mood to be jockeyed by the Legislature, as witness his recent vetoes and his compelling the remodeling of many measures. The Boston & Maine and the taxation on banks and corporations is another measure in which the Governor has shown his strong power to direct legislation.

At the opening of the taxation hearing, Charles L. Favinger, representing national banks, urged that the bill be considered on its merits without relation to its effect upon the bank tax bill pending in the House. He favored the bank tax bill without the so-called Shattuck amendment, and said that on the latter amendment the national banks take no position. "We have not suggested it," he said. "We do not recommend it and we have nothing to do with it."

Mr. Shattuck asked if it would not be fairer if the banks paid 6 per cent, instead of 5½ per cent, on their net income. Mr. Favinger said he would not object, if it could be worked out.

"Under the present law," explained Mr. Shattuck, "the tax upon the net income of banks cannot be higher than the tax on mercantile and manufacturing corporations."

"That is my view," agreed Mr. Favinger.

"So, taking the $5 per $1000 on the corporate excess," continued Mr. Shattuck, "and the 2½ per cent on the net income of corporations, yields about 5½ per cent on the average."

Calls It "Surprise Tax"

Charles M. Rogerson, attorney, took the same position as Mr. Favinger. The bank tax bill without the amendment, he said, would produce more revenue than was obtained last year. In answer to a question from Mr. Shattuck, Mr. Rogerson admitted the revenue would be less than the $3,600,000 received prior to 1923, under the old system of taxing the banks on the basis of real estate.

Clifford S. Anderson, president of the Associated Industries, said that the organization is aroused because of the surprise which he said was sprung yesterday in the amendment to tack on an additional tax on business corporations without a hearing.

He said, "This group is tremendously disturbed by the suggestion that the bank tax bill be now adopted with an amendment including the tax on business corporations. I would like to say that I represent 1600 manufacturing corporations, large and small, 92 per cent of which are small—employing less than 50 men—and representing over 50 per cent of the productive capacity of the Commonwealth. But 90 per cent of the membership are still slumbering in ignorance of what is occurring under this dome this morning.

"Suddenly, in the last few days, perhaps, of your session, with less than 24 hours' notice, this important proposition is to be heard in committee. One hundred and fifty years ago there was the slogan of 'No taxation without representation.' I admit it to you whether this proposition at this time to increase by 20 per cent the tax on business corporations, without notice to them—"

Mr. Shattuuck interrupted the speaker and insisted that the tax would be not 20 per cent but only 10 per cent, since it would apply only to one part of the business corporation tax—that laid upon the net income. "It makes no change in the existing system of taxation," asserted Mr. Shattuck. Mr. Anderson agreed that this statement was correct.

Would Yield About $1,319,000

"If the corporation were making no money, it would pay nothing," said Mr. Shattuck, "and if it is making money it would pay three cents on each dollar that it makes, as compared with 2½ cents. The cities and towns would get five-sixths of the tax and the State one-sixth. Isn't that right?" "Yes," agreed Mr. Anderson.

The proposed tax would yield the Commonwealth about $1,319,000, Mr. Anderson said, continuing his speech. The bill would have no effect upon the finances of the present year. The speaker read an excerpt from the inaugural address of Governor Fuller, in which the Governor urged that no further burdens be thrown upon industry.

The registration of motor vehicles operated for business would cost $10 a seat for some of the large excursion machines while the tariffs on most of the commercial cars and trucks will be regulated by a rate based on the weight per 100 pounds of the cars. Personal cars are not touched by this bill as the proposed excise tax on all motor vehicles has gone over till next year. It is figured that the measure, if made law, will add about $1,500,000 to the state's revenues.

CONNECTICUT RIVER CHANNEL APPROVED

Government Engineers Favor Springfield Project

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 29 (Special)—Official approval by government engineers of the project for a seven-foot channel 100 feet wide in the Connecticut River between Hartford and Windsor Locks, Conn., was announced here yesterday by B. A. Hapgood, secretary of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce. Construction is now contingent on the appropriation of the necessary funds by Congress when it convenes in December.

Government approval is understood to be with the proviso that the canal at Windsor Locks be improved, and that it be demonstrated that there would be enough traffic to Springfield and Holyoke to justify a deeper river channel. The cost is estimated at $83,000.

The Chamber of Commerce and local business men have long been urging the deepening of the river. A Springfield Gas Light Company official said yesterday that a saving of at least 70 cents a ton on coal could be made on shipments brought up the Connecticut to Springfield on barges. Water transportation of bulk materials of all kinds suitable for barge shipment would result in large savings to this district annually, business men contend.

The Chamber of Commerce has sent out an appeal to business men of Springfield, Holyoke and vicinity to submit all data availabye to be used in convincing Congress of the desirability of the improvement. The river is deep enough now for barge traffic from Windsor Locks, past Springfield to Holyoke, but the shallow section between the Locks and Hartford has prevented its use.

NEW YORK DRYS WIN STRONG AID IN LOCAL LAWS

(Continued from Page 1)

liquors except on physicians' orders within the year preceding. No transfers of liquor under government bond may be made within the city without notification to the chief of police.

The law excepts from its penalties the possession of liquor in one's home, provided that it was purchased prior to the adoption of this local law, and is for personal use. The burden of proof, in such cases, rests upon the owner.

The act, which is designated as local law No. 6, passed under the state home rule act for cities, was drafted by William W. Kelly, city commissioner, at the direction of John B. Harris, Mayor, who were elected in the fall of 1923 on a law enforcement platform. F. K. Purcell, corporation counsel, was the adviser. The act became effective on New Year's day, 1925.

Act Working Smoothly

The announced purpose of the administration is to eliminate "speakeasies" and to operate against druggists who had come under suspicion. At present the act is reported working smoothly, some cases being tried in police court, while others are turned over to the federal officials directly.

Equally interesting is the announcement by William P. Capes, secretary of the Mayors' Conference, that 19 cities have adopted the "soft drink" ordinance which under the sanitary code, gives the city power to license and inspect places where all beverages are sold. This is a phase of enactment under which many prohibition raids have been made and gives cities power to close offending places, by refusing to grant licenses. This power lodges with the Mayor. Minor fines are provided.

The 19 cities are Albany, Batavia, Binghamton, Buffalo, Cohoes, Cortland, Dunkirk, Hornell, Jamestown, Johnstown, Little Falls, Lockport, Lackawanna, Middletown, Niagara Falls, Olean, Plattsburgh, Rensselaer, and Saranac. Syracuse has defeated the soft drink ordinance.

TECH ALUMNI HOLDS ANNUAL ELECTION

Col. Hayden of New York Is Chosen President

Andrew G. Pierce Jr., president of the American Woolen Company, Salmon W. Wilder, president of the Merrimac Chemical Company, Boston, and John Lawrence Mauran, architect of St. Louis, Mo., were nominated for term members of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation for five years, it was announced at the one hundred and thirteenth meeting of the Alumni Council in Walker Memorial Monday night.

Col. Charles Hayden of New York was elected president, and Prof. Samuel C. Prescott of Brookline, vice-president, of the Alumni Association for the next fiscal year, starting July 1.

Robert T. Haslam of Arlington and P. R. Ziegler of West Newton were elected to the executive committee for two years.

Representatives-at-large on the alumni council elected for two years are Philip N. Cristal of Cleveland, O.; Frederic W. Freeman, Portland, Me.; Edward L. Mayberry, Los Angeles; Edward B. Germain, Buffalo, N. Y., and Charles G. Wing Jr. of New Bedford.

Class representatives on the alumni council elected for five years are: 1871, E. W. Rollins; 1876, Henry B. Wood; 1881, Edwin J. Lewis Jr.; 1886, Edward F. Miller; 1891, Charles W. Aiken; 1896, J. Arnold Rockwell; 1901, Robert L. Williams; 1906, Edward B. Rowe; 1911, Orville B. Denison; 1916, Howard P. Clausen; 1921, R. H. Smithwick.

Orville B. Denison, secretary-treasurer of the Alumni Association, presented his report, which included an account of his recent visit to Technology clubs in the middle west. The enthusiasm of Tech men in all parts of the country, he said, indicates a large attendance at the 1925-All-Technology Reunion scheduled for June 11 and 12 at Tech.

E. P. Warner, professor of aeronautical engineering at Tech, gave an illustrated talk on the work being done by Technology in the field of aeronautics.

STEAMER NEWSOME ON ITS INITIAL TRIP

The steamer Newsome, the latest acquisition to the white fleet of the United Fruit Company, will arrive on its initial trip to Boston on May 7 from Jamaica with a load of bananas. The ship is named after William Newsome of Boston, president of the Fruit Dispatch Company and vice-president of the United Fruit Company.

Built in Denmark expressly for the trade between the tropics and the United States, the vessel is thoroughly equipped as a fruiter, and special attention has been paid to the ventilation of its holds. It is equipped with triple expansion engines, is an oil burner, and can maintain a speed of 14 knots on a moderate consumption of oil.

BOSTON TRADE SCHOOL DIPLOMAS PRESENTED

E. A. Johnson, secretary of the United Building Trades Council, representing Labor, and Frank M. Gunby, representing the general contractors, addressed the students at the second annual closing exercises of apprenticeship classes held at the Boston Trade School last evening.

William S. Parker, president of the commission on apprenticeship for the building industry, under whose auspices the classes are conducted, presided. Edward M. Sullivan, member of the Boston School Committee, also spoke. Diplomas and certificates of attendance were presented by William C. Crawford, principal of the school.

MEMBERS PLEDGED TO PROTECT ARBUTUS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 29 (Special) — Every member of the Springfield Garden Club is pledged to refrain from buying, cutting or picking trailing arbutus, as part of their organized campaign to educate the public to protect the state flower against destructive commercialism. Officers report that the members are standing loyally by this pledge.

MOTORBUS PERMITS GRANTED

Operating privileges for five motorbus lines in Cambridge were granted to the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company by the Cambridge City Council last night. The licenses were made effective Friday and it is expected that the Elevated will start the service early next week. The council also gave a second reading to one of the most stringent parking rules the city has ever had. It would prohibit the parking of automobiles in the streets in front of residential property on which the owner has placed a "No Parking" sign.

HARRIS TRADED

The Boston Red Sox announced this afternoon the trading of Joseph Harris, first baseman to the Washington American League champions for Paul Zahniser, pitcher, and Roy Carlyle, outfielder. No cash was involved. Zahniser won five games and lost seven for Washington last year while Carlyle batted for .368 with Memphis last year.

TEMPERANCE SCHOOL COURSE TO SHOW LIQUOR'S EFFECTS AND PROHIBITION'S BENEFITS

(Continued from Page 1)

users of the highways. Today such a person not only endangers himself but places the lives of hundreds of others in jeopardy when he attempts to drive an automobile while under the influence of liquor.

"In industry a similar situation prevails. Years ago the cobbler, working in his own back room, using his simple tools, might take a few drinks and still pound out a pair of shoes. Today the workman must correlate his activities with hundreds of others in a single factory. He uses finer tools and does more delicate work. To mix liquor with work not only incapacitates him, but is likely to ruin others' work and endanger others lives."

Miss Stoddard pointed out that the American railroads were among the first to recognize that liquor can have no place in the industrial activity of modern civilization. She explained that Rule "G" of the railroad declares that "the use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal."

"It is the facts beneath such rules that we wish to impress upon the public through our trained workers," Miss Stoddard added. "It is for this purpose that we are establishing the School of Scientific Temperance Instruction. At the present we shall seek to attract mostly teachers and group leaders, but plans are being contemplated to expand its scope to a more general appeal in the future."

"Any persons, however, desirous of the training may enroll in the school for this summer," Miss Stoddard explained, and may obtain detailed advice by communicating to her at 400 Boylston Street, Boston.

LEAGUES OF WOMEN VOTERS TO CONFER

DANVERS, Mass., April 29 (Special)—Mrs. J. Anderson Lord is in charge, as regional director of the Conference of Leagues of Women Voters in Essex County, to be held here on May 6. The morning session will be at Mrs. Lord's residence, 13 Ash Street, with Mrs. Robert L. de Normandie, first vice-president of the league, presiding. The discussion will be upon local league problems and prosperity. Mildred D. Gutterson, field organizer, will speak on "Organization of a Local League."

The afternoon session will be at the Community Church Parlors, and take the form of an education conference. Robert A. Bakeman, Mayor of Peabody, will lead the discussion on "City Administration"; Mrs. La Rue Brown on "Setting Up Desirable Standards in Child Welfare," and Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson, on "America's Contribution to World Co-operation."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; possibly with showers Thursday, continued cool, fresh to strong north to east winds.

New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; continued cool, moderate to fresh northeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	50	Memphis	48
Atlantic City	46	Montreal	46
Boston	44	Nantucket	44
Buffalo	40	New Orleans	68
Calgary	44	New York	48
Charleston	56	Philadelphia	48
Chicago	44	Pittsburgh	46
Denver	32	Portland, Me.	40
Des Moines	38	Portland, Ore.	53
Eastport	38	San Francisco	52
Galveston	64	St. Louis	44
Hatteras	66	St. Paul	40
Helena	30	Seattle	56
Jacksonville	62	Tampa	74
Kansas City	42	Washington	48
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 4:04 p. m. Thursday 4:19 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:10 p. m.

COURT PRACTICE RULES CHANGED

Judge Bishop Announces New Procedure to Go Into Effect May 11

A radical change in criminal court procedure was announced today by Judge Elias B. Bishop, in the second session of the Superior Criminal Court. Beginning Monday, May 11, all defendants who waive a jury trial may be tried by a single justice.

This is understood to apply so far only to defendants charged with having committed misdemeanors, although the judges have made no statement directly to that effect. Judge Bishop's pronouncement to John P. Manning, clerk, and attorneys attendant, was made following a conference with Chief Justice Walter P. Hall of the Superior Court.

To Speed Cases

The object of this innovation in court procedure is to speed up the transaction of criminal business. Many cases in which defendants plead not guilty and desire a trial might be tried by a single judge with the resultant saving of much time and considerable money to the county. According to present procedure anyone who pleaded not guilty to any offence, no matter how trivial, went to trial before a jury, the impaneling being done after a formula handed down from English courts, and centuries old.

The Superior Criminal courts function under Article 12 of the Bill of Rights of Massachusetts. This reads, "No subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled or deprived of his property, immunities or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled or deprived of his life, liberty or estate, but by the judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. And the Legislature shall not make any law that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury."

Judges Favored Change

The judges are satisfied that they have a right to permit persons charged with misdemeanors to waive a jury trial. In considering this matter, it is understood the judges gave some thought to the situation in Connecticut at a recent trial. In that case, before the trial, the defendant was brought into court and given the opportunity to choose whether he would be tried by the court or by a jury.

The Bar Association of the City of Boston, upon learning of the procedure, made inquiry, and found that Chapter 267, Section 2 of the Public Acts of Connecticut, 1921, provides that "the accused may, if he shall so elect when called upon to plead, be tried by the court instead of by the jury."

Comment in Bulletin

Commenting on that, The Bar Bulletin, published by the Bar Association, recites: "You will see that the accused, or by his attorney, of course, should make the election to be tried by the Court, if it is so desired, at the time of the plea. If no election is volunteered at that time the clerk or the Court usually inquires if the accused desires to be tried by the Court or by the jury. If he elects to be tried by the Court notation to that effect is made on the docket and the information. If he does not elect the Court no record is necessary because then he is tried in the usual manner before the jury." In Judge Bishop's notice to Clerk Manning there is a notation saying "notice of the waiving of jury trial is to be given to the clerk."

The bulletin recites that since the Connecticut law went into effect four years ago, there have been, roughly, about 70 per cent of the cases tried by the court and about 30 per cent by the jury.

The bulletin also recites that "figures from Maryland, where the practice also prevails, show that in 1923 and 1924 over 90 per cent of the criminal trials in Baltimore were before the court at the request of the defendant, and not by a jury."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston: Annual dinner, address by Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the bureau of the budget, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building.

Boston Trade Union College: Supper-conference, Gust de Muynck of Belgium speaks on "Labor and Youth," 16 Carver Street, 6.

Hasty Pudding Club: Performance of musical comedy, "Laugh It Off," Fine Arts Theater, 8:15.

Massachusetts Automobile Operators' Association: Annual entertainment, Symphony Hall.

Yankee Division Veterans' Homestead Association: Benefit entertainment, East Armory, evening.

Brookline Post 11, American Legion: Annual supper and reunion, Brookline Town Hall.

Women's Republican Club: Lecture by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole in series on "Leaves from History's Note Book," clubhouse, 8.

"Human Motives in Industry," discussed by Henry S. Dennison of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, in series on "The Economic Strength and Character of New England," Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Illustrated lecture, "A Trip to Southern Seas," by F. N. Shaw, 6:15.

Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts: Dinner, Copley-Plaza.

Cambridge Neighborhood House: Senior dramatic group presents "King Robert of Sicily," evening.

Somerville courthouse dedication, Walnut Street, 8.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Copley—"Grumpy," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Badgers," 8:15.
Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8.

Photoplays

Fenway—"The Goose Hangs High" and "The Last Laugh."
State—"Adventure."

Radio

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.3 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:15—Walter F. Dunn, tenor. 7:30—Vitali Podolsky, violinist. 8—Orchestra. 8:30—Half-hour musicale. 9—Concert orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (476 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—University extension course in French by Prof. Andre Morize of Harvard University, course under the direction of Massachusetts department of education. 8—Piano recital by Mrs. Irene Simpson Rommel. 8:15—"Uncle Bill," by Rip. 8:30—Play by the Gladys Ruth Bridgham Players. 9:45—Mary Zoller, xylophonist, accompanied by Earl Wilcox.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the Taylor Society: Joint conference, Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Women's Republican Club: Lew Hahn, managing director of the National Retail Goods Association, speaks on "The Effect of the Protective Tariff on What Women Buy," 11.

Association to Abolish War: The Rev. Harold L. De Wolf speaks on behalf of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, Clark Hall, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, 3:30.

Radio

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—Bible readings, the Rev. Seeley K. Tompkins, D. D., Central Congregational Church, Boston. 10:30—WNAC Women's club talks, Jean Sargent, Martha Lee; talk, arranged by Parent-Teachers' Association. 12:15 p. m.—Noon service from King's Chapel. 1—Concert orchestra. 1:50—Popular songs, Ted and Dick Waterson, Don Ramsay, accompanist. 4—Dance music, Red Nip and his orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (476 Meters)

2:30 p. m.—French poetry by M. Ernest Perrin. 3:15—Noah's Arkadians.

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Music by Fanny Snow Knowlton
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BULGARIA MAY CALL UP TROOPS

Government Unable to Get 10,000 Volunteers Authorized by the Allies

SOFIA, April 29 (AP)—The Bulgarian Government is considering calling one of the army classes to the colors, as it has been unable to get the 10,000 additional volunteers recently authorized by the Conference of Ambassadors at Paris to pacify the country.

The Social Democratic Party, it was announced today, has decided to refrain from the usual May Day demonstration this year.

The American Minister to Bulgaria, Charles S. Wilson, categorically denies the statement attributed to British Labor parliamentarians visiting Bulgaria that he, either officially or unofficially, represented to the Bulgarian Government the necessity for moderation toward those arrested after the bombing of the Sveti Kral Cathedral.

Warns Against Reprisals

LONDON, April 29—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today regarding the Bulgarian situation, Austen Chamberlain said the British Government had "not ceased warning the Bulgarian Government against any acts of indiscriminate reprisal or repression of the constitutional opposition."

The Foreign Secretary added that the British Government realized the danger that might well exist, and that the Bulgarian Government was fully aware of the British view and of the unfortunate effect any policy of reprisals would have on public opinion in Great Britain.

Insinuations Withdrawn

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, April 29—The Bulgarian Minister at Belgrade, by order of his government, has informed the Jugoslav Foreign Minister, Dr. Nintchitch, that the Bulgarian Government is prepared even to exceed the demands of the Belgrade Government with regard to the withdrawal of insinuations that Bulgaria made against Jugoslavia on the occasion of the Sofia cathedral outrage.

Italy's Position Stated

MILAN, Italy, April 29—The Sofia correspondent of the Secolo says in a dispatch that Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, has firmly but courteously informed Jugoslavia that Italy will not tolerate any action by Jugoslavia against Bulgaria.

MOROCCAN LEADER ENTERS FRENCH ZONE

PARIS, April 29 (AP)—Si Mohammed, brother of Abd-el-Krim, Moroccan rebel leader, has entered the French zone of Morocco at the head of the big Harka, or tribal contingent, according to information received by the French Government.

Marshal Lyautey, Governor of French Morocco, has sent a regiment of re-enforcements, but it is stated that the French will not attack the tribesmen unless provoked. Extensive military precautions are considered necessary because it is felt that as soon as the feast of Ramadan is over, in a few days, the tribesmen's religious fanaticism will force Si Mohammed to attack or lose prestige among his followers.

DR. H. LUTHER STATES POLICY OF THE REICH

(Continued from Page 1)

and members of the Government will be invited.

It is still uncertain who will be Secretary of State in the President's office under General von Hindenburg. It is possible that Herr Meissner, who held this office under President Ebert, will also assist the field marshal until he finds his bearings.

The Republicans, The Christian Science Monitor learns, are disinclined to participate in any demonstration which might be staged on the day of the arrival of the field marshal. The Social Democrats even contemplate staying away from the Reichstag when he swears allegiance to the Constitution. "The Conservatives put through his nomination against the German People's Party, they managed the entire election campaign, and it is doubtful whether they will now yield to Dr. Gustav Stresemann." Dr. Jerz, prominent member of the Social Democrat Reichstag faction told the Monitor representative yesterday.

Democratic Paper's Views

On the other hand, the Frankfurter Zeitung, the most respected leading democratic newspaper in Germany, writes: "The nations that were victorious in the war should remember how much they have to blame themselves for this outcome of the presidential election. . . . What M. Poincaré and his men did to Germany needs time to heal. This healing will take place if the other countries abstain from unwise acts. It will be effected by the German Republicans."

Prague Expects No Change

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, April 28—The election of Gen. von Hindenburg will have a considerable, if indirect influence on Czechoslovakia. The minority question will undoubtedly be affected, there being a considerable number of Germans in this country. The general opinion is against the election and nearly the whole of the press is hostile. The Prager Presse, organ of Dr. Eduard Benès, expresses a cautious opinion and Government circles expect no change in political conditions in Germany. At the same time it emphasizes the effect on the national coalition and the importance of unity within the Coalition parties.

SOVIET ACTIVITY AROUSES FRANCE

Charge Made Russian Embassy Is Center of Communist Movements

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 29—Diplomatic incidents in regard to the rôle of the Soviet emissaries connected with the Russian Embassy are developing into matters of considerable importance. Alexandre Millerand recently denounced the installation in the heart of Paris of an ambassador who was merely a propagandist chief.

Mr. Krassin has protested vehemently, declaring that he confines himself to entertaining official relations between the French and Russian Governments. He declares that he has never participated in the activity of any French political party, and that he will not exercise any action against the social order of France.

The reassurances are welcomed, but in view of the drilling of Communist troops, who, the other day, in armed bands attacked their political adversaries, it would appear that the position of the Russian Ambassador is somewhat precarious. An inquiry has been opened by the French Government into the part taken by Mr. Voline, first secretary of the embassy in a public political meeting. There is even a question of raising the immunity usually accorded to diplomatic representatives. Aristide Briand has had an interview with Mr. Krassin at which was discussed the Communist agitation and the encouragement to it said to be given by Moscow.

Mr. Krassin naturally denied being mixed up in it in any manner. Communist outrages have occurred at the moment when they could most influence the municipal elections which are to be held throughout France on May 3.

Although they are merely municipal, they furnish an opportunity to obtain a new test of the feelings of the people, and it is expected there will be an enormous swing to the right, owing to the failure of the Herriot Government to keep its promises, the energetic propaganda of the nationalists and particularly from fear of danger of Bolshevism.

TEACHERS BACK CABINET POST

(Continued from Page 1)

difficult task to make a wise and productive use of that leisure. The challenge is offered directly to our educational systems to relax their concentration on training for vocations and direct their attention to a more adequate preparation of the future citizens for the hours free from the compulsion of labor for livelihood.

The amateurs in our communities must be our main dependence in developing enthusiasm for hobbies. Our schools can be organized to make use of these specialists in the fine art of getting true values out of life. A man has to be paid to talk about his work, but force has to be used often to prevent him from talking about his hobby! He will come to the schools to inspire the children, he will give stereopticon talks, he will take the interested ones on field excursions, he will lend his treasures if he finds response, and, even though he may be no educator, his own joy in his subject will carry where pedagogy would fail.

We can test our own advance to true civilization when we become pioneers and eager explorers in the world of wonders and delights, and partakers in the unexacting fellowship of those who, instead of wasting the hours of leisure wrenched from reluctant society, spend them in riding their innocent hobbies to the increase of human happiness and the enrichment of human life.

Too great emphasis placed on the mechanics of education, erection of fine school buildings and obtaining the most modern equipment with a consequent neglect of the most important educational problem of all, the humanizing of education, is one of the shortcomings of the twentieth century as seen by Dr. F. D. Slutz, principal of the Moraine Park school, Dayton, Ohio, who addressed the delegates.

"In thinking of fine equipment and the most advanced teaching methods, we must not lose sight of the all-important factor, the individual child," said Dr. Slutz.

Bible in Schools Favored

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27 (Special Correspondence)—Resolutions favoring teaching of the Bible in the public schools of the State were adopted by the Kentucky Parent-Teacher Association in annual convention here.

Another resolution read: "In order to protect our children and to promote peace throughout the world, we indorse the movement to make war and all the institutions of war a crime under the laws of the Nation."

MAINE POTATO PRICE DROPS

PORTLAND, Me., April 29—Green Mountain old potatoes have dropped to 35 cents a hundred pounds, wholesale, at Maine shipping points, the lowest of the season.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Heavener, Okla.
Special Correspondence

AT THE April meeting of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company Club here, Ancel M. Salyars was honored by his fellow workers and the management of the company for his courage in an emergency last winter.

As local superintendent at Heavener for the gas and electric company, Mr. Salyars was in charge also of the water pumping station which supplies the town, although at that time he was barely old enough to vote.

Last Christmas night a water valve froze and burst, flooding the motors in the pump pit. He worked for hours trying to stop the leak, but without success. Under the river was a valve which, if it could be opened, would drain the pit. But it was zero weather and the river was covered with ice. At last the young superintendent took a heavy pick, cut a hole in the ice, and dived down to the drain valve. He tugged at it a full minute, finally got it open, and then came up.

But there was yet the task of drying out the motors and starting the pumps to work again. In his wet clothes, by this time frozen, he stayed on the job the rest of the night, until the pumps were working as usual.

BELGIAN SENATE NAMES M. THEUNIS

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, April 29—The Chamber assembled yesterday afternoon, solely to verify the powers of those elected, and then adjourned until the Constitution of the Government. It is believed the Comte de Broqueville of Roman Catholic Party, who was Prime Minister at the time of the declaration of war, may accept the task of forming a cabinet. For the first time, two Communist members took their seats in the Chamber.

The Senate has the right to nominate 20 senators, and among those chosen is George Theunis, who hitherto had no parliamentary mandate.

FARMERS OF EASTERN STATES EXCHANGE BUY A $300,000 MILL

Great Volume of Business Done Annually With Private Companies Leads to Purchase of Buffalo Plant With a Capacity of 600 Tons a Day

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 29 (Special)—An important forward step in co-operative distribution has been taken by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange in purchasing for $300,000 a milling plant in Buffalo, N. Y., from the Arcady Farms Milling Company, to be operated by the Eastern States Co-operative Milling Corporation, a subsidiary of the first-named company.

Announcement of the departure was made at a conference of the managers, directors and selling agents of the exchange, which opened at Hotel Kimball yesterday afternoon.

The exchange has been contracting for its milling with private companies, but its business had grown to such proportions that the opportunities for competitive bidding were limited as only the largest mills were in a position to bid for the business. It was felt that this great volume of business furnished a splendid basis for the establishing by the exchange of its own co-operative plant. So it will henceforth prepare its own feed mixtures as well as purchase the ingredients.

It is announced that the plant has a capacity of 600 tons a day of manufactured feeds, as now equipped. The property includes 13 acres, with trackage facilities for 55 cars and three grain storage tanks of 150,000 bushels capacity. Energy to operate the plant is furnished from Niagara River.

Inasmuch as the purchase of the property called for an immediate decision, members of the executive committee of the exchange advanced the entire amount required and agreed to take preferred stock in return, and have offered to dispose of any or all of this stock at par to exchange members, who will hold the common stock.

The conference, which continues today, is for the purpose of mapping out sales plans for the season. It was reported at the meeting that sales by the exchange are running 10 per cent ahead of last year, in volume of commodities. Last year more than $5,500,000 worth of feeds, fertilizers, and seed were supplied to the 14,000 members.

World News in Brief

Chicago — Federal investigation of complaints of unfair trade practices among manufacturers and jobbers in pens, pencils, ink, paper, desks and office and school supplies, got under way here when Chicago dealers were summoned before John W. Bennett of the federal trade commission.

Honolulu (AP)—The Matson Navigation Company, in conjunction with the Territorial Hotel Company, will immediately commence the construction of a new hotel at Waikiki, near Honolulu, to cst $2,000,000, it is announced.

Mexico City — Special dispatches from Merida, Yucatan, state that the formation of a co-operative organization of sisal producers and exporters is being held up because of the alleged unwillingness of the large planters to permit the adequate representation of the small growers which the central Government deems vital.

New York—Andrew Winter, a former sailor who used his spare time aboard ship to draw and paint vessels and harbors on the Seven Seas, has been awarded one of two traveling scholarships of the Free Art Schools of the National Academy of Design. Winter won the money prize, a cash award of $1400, allowing him to study abroad for a year.

Mexico City—Agents of the Ford motor interests are seeking a site in Mexico City for the establishment of an assembly plant. They are uncommunicative as regards the size of the plant in view of the number of workmen it will employ.

New York — The White Star liner Majestic, which has been undergoing repairs in Southampton for the last four months, is now commanded by Capt. G. R. Metcalf, who relieved Sir Bertram Hayes. Captain Metcalf has commanded many of the largest ocean liners during the last 18 years.

Reading, Pa. — The executive committee of the Berks County Humane Society has indorsed a movement to prohibit the use of live birds as targets in shooting matches. It plans to conduct a county campaign against the use of birds for this purpose.

Cleveland — Lake passenger and freight service between here and Buffalo has opened for the season. The steamer City of Buffalo cleared for Buffalo with a cargo of merchandise and a list of passengers.

Havana—A great reception is being planned for President-Elect Machado when he returns here May 4 from New York. All available vessels in the harbor have been hired to take excursionists out to the mouth of the harbor and accompany him to the landing stage. A half dozen bands will play while the victorious Liberals escort their new chief executive homeward.

Easton, Pa. — Study of the Bible ranks third among the subjects studied by students at Lafayette College, according to a study recently made by Chaplain Elliott Speer. English, in which each student earns an average of 4.2 credit hours a year, ranks first in the list. Economics, with an average earned credit of 3.6 a student, is second, with Bible third.

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MOTHS

SENTRY ANTI-MOTH container hangs in closet. Furs, Woolens, all clothing protected. No cold storage. No airing. No clinging odor. Satisfaction or money back. Price $2.00 by mail. SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

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Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

A Gateleg Table

To Express Your Hospitaily

MELLOWED to a luscious honey-color, this fine old gateleg table of maple catches the sunlight in a room, and glorifies it in the rare old surfaee.

Unusually beautiful in markings and finish, this beautiful piece would be a gracious note in a breakfast room, or dining room. It has graceful turned legs, and is sturdy and substantial.

It measures 47 by 48 inches across, and is 28 inches high.

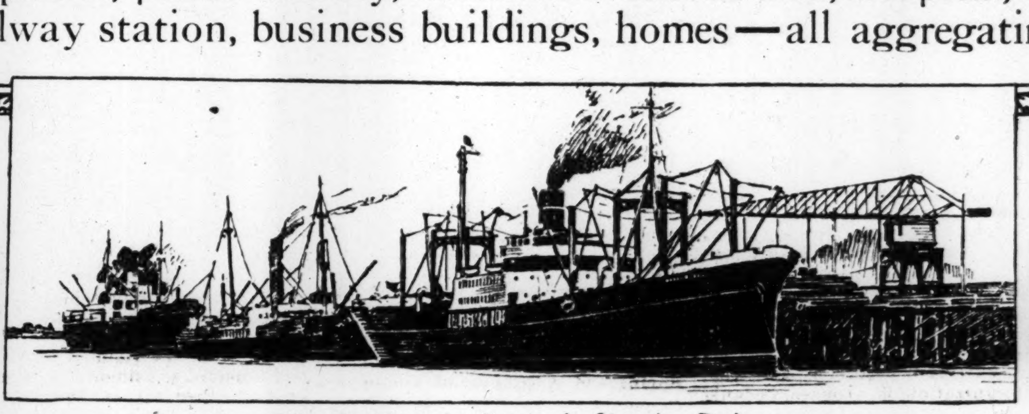
Antique Room

Sixth Floor
Furniture Building

Mammoth Industries choose LONGVIEW *Washington*

—because thorough investigation proves Longview offers those essentials necessary for successful industry—tremendous building program includes lumber manufacturing plant by the Weyerhaeusers, another unit for the Long-Bell plants, public library, additional school unit, hospital, community church, railway station, business buildings, homes—all aggregating millions

Hotel Monticello



Ocean Freighters Loading at the Longview Docks

Community Church

Big Business MUST Be Sure

More than three years ago The Long-Bell Lumber Company, through its engineers and transportation experts, selected as the most efficient site for its greatest lumber plants a body of land at the junction of the Cowlitz and Columbia Rivers, halfway between Portland and the Pacific Ocean. At this point the new city of Longview, Washington, in many ways a city without parallel in the history of municipalities, is located.

The same tests by which this large lumber concern decided upon Longview have been and are now being applied by other industries seeking an ideal location in America's fastest growing section—the Pacific Northwest.

Though less than two years old, Longview has grown from nothing to a bustling young city of more than 7,000 population.

Weyerhaeusers Select Longview

Now comes another great lumber and timber company and, after applying those indisputable tests just as Long-Bell did, or, if possible, with greater care, also selects Longview as the site for one of its great manufacturing plants—the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, the largest private timber holders in the United States.

MONTHLY PAYROLLS $800,000

Longview's payrolls will aggregate $800,000 a month as early as July, it is conservatively estimated.

This company has timber enough immediately available to the Longview site to justify its largest plant. Construction will begin and progress as rapidly as is practicable.

The Weyerhaeuser development means a great influx of construction labor and, with the plant complete, a large payroll—a considerable and permanent increase in population.

Banking Capital Proves Its Faith

The conservatism of large bankers is proverbial and the new city of Longview feels special pride in the coming of the Fleishhacker interests, the controlling group in The Anglo & London Paris National Bank of San Francisco, one of the largest and most outstanding national banks on the Pacific Coast. These bankers have purchased the control of the Longview National Bank, founded in May, 1923, and today with resources of $932,000.

This banking purchase was not made by the San Francisco bank but by individuals identified with it.

Why They Invested in Longview

"We consider Longview as the best possible mill site on the Columbia River, affording, as it does, the most economical water transportation as well as railway facilities for shipment that are not excelled by any other location in either Washington or Oregon."—*From a statement by the Vice-President and General Manager of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.*

"After looking into the general situation at Longview and feeling confident in its future growth and stability, negotiations for the purchase of the controlling interest (in the Longview National Bank) were completed.—The purchase is a striking evidence of the impression Longview has made upon business and financial interests in other parts of the country."—*From a statement by a vice-president of The Anglo & London Paris National Bank of San Francisco.*

Long-Bell To Enlarge Its Plant

Though The Long-Bell Lumber Company is now operating its extensive lumber manufacturing plants at Longview double-shift with a capacity of 1 million feet a day, announcement is made that there will be built at once a second manufacturing unit which will greatly increase the capacity.

The 1925 Building Program

Longview's building activities this year in addition to the large projects described above will include:

The first unit of a $200,000 public hospital with 80 beds now being erected.

A $150,000 public library.

A $75,000 passenger station.

A $125,000 Community Church.

Five larger business buildings aggregating $250,000 being built—others to follow.

A $100,000 addition to the public school.

15 additional miles of concrete paving.

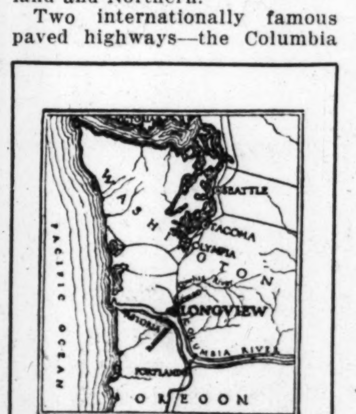
Where Rail, Water and Highway Meet

Three transcontinental railways—the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Great Northern—using a double track line between Portland and Seattle, are at Longview's door.

The Longview, Portland and Northern taps the rich Cowlitz River valley to the northward. Forty miles to the north, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has a southern terminus of an important branch line and at one point is approximately 20 miles from the Longview, Portland and Northern.

Two internationally famous paved highways—the Columbia River Highway and the Pacific Highway—serve Longview. Motor traffic passes quickly (15 minutes on ferry) from one to another via the Longview-Rainier ferries plying on regular schedules on the Columbia River.

A third highway, designated as the Ocean Beach Highway, now being built, will connect Longview directly with the Pacific Ocean.



Longview is located on the Washington side of the Columbia River 50 miles northwest of Portland, 50 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and 135 miles south of Seattle.

The Longview of Today

The laying out of Longview was done by expert city planners far in advance of the first construction work. The new city was zoned for residential, business and manufacturing with reasonable restrictions to insure its future.

The city was dedicated and the first permanent building—Hotel Monticello—was opened in July, 1923.

Longview has today, in addition to the projects mentioned elsewhere:

64 miles streets graded.

40 miles graveled.

11 miles concrete paved.

22 miles concrete sidewalk.

43 miles water main.

27 miles storm and sanitary sewer.

5.37 miles lighted by ornamental street lights.

4.35 additional miles lighted by overhead units.

52 business buildings complete or under construction.

275 business enterprises.

Two banks, combined deposits over $1,000,000—4,000 depositors.

Post Office from fourth to second class in year's time; established carrier service March 1, 1925.

$250,000 four-story theater and apartment building.

Eight to twelve-page daily newspaper; 4,400 circulation.

More than 1,400 permanent homes complete or under construction.

Three hotels, one six-story, 200-room structure, thoroughly modern.

Five dormitory hotels with capacity of 500 men.

Six-acre civic center park.

Nine tennis courts.

Nine-hole golf course—country club.

Baseball stadium; city baseball team.

Community building with gym, swimming pool, bowling alleys, etc.

School enrollment of more than 1,100 with 31 instructors; both grade and high school accredited.

Complete water system.

Eight buses operate through the city.

110 boats have discharged cargoes of 53,592,666 pounds; 76 ocean-going freighters called for export cargoes.

Longview was second only to Seattle in the State of Washington in number of new factories established in 1924.

A MOST SIGNIFICANT FACT

Longview has grown from nothing to a permanent, modern city in less than two years time without the use of "boom methods."

More than 25 large delegations held conventions in Longview in 1924.

Longview was third in State of Washington in January, 1925, and November, 1924, and fifth in the state during year 1924 in value of building permits issued.

The Robert A. Long Gifts

Robert A. Long has announced that he personally expected to spend for the benefit of the city of Longview at least a million dollars, within the next five to seven years in the development of the civic center, the beautification of the city's park system and in assisting the city in providing exceptionally good school facilities.

You Must See Longview

Longview must be seen to be appreciated. Longview is on the direct line of summer tourist travel between Portland and Seattle in the midst of wonderful, scenic grandeur.

Summer railroad rates of approximately one-half fare for the round trip to Longview and other Pacific Northwest cities in effect May 15. Stop-over privileges are easily arranged by consulting ticket agents or railway conductors.

The Longview Company
Longview, Washington

Railway Station

PLEASE USE THE COUPON IN SENDING FOR LITERATURE

THE LONGVIEW COMPANY, Longview, Washington — Dept. 138

Gentlemen:—Please send me literature concerning the new city of Longview. I am particularly interested in its opportunities for: *(Make a check mark in the square)*

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Public Library

GIRL SCOUTS LEADERS MEET

Conference Held at Waltham on Plans for Training School at Cedar Hill

Mrs. Frederick Edey, chairman of the national field committee of the Girl Scouts, Dr. Elizabeth Kemper Adams, national education secretary, and Miss Dorothea Christian Moore, English Girl Guide in charge of Scouting activity at Cedar Hill, the Girl Scout Encampment at Waltham, conferred there yesterday with other officials of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts on arrangements for the training school for leaders which will convene at Cedar Hill immediately following the national convention in Boston May 19 to 23. The training school will be conducted from May 24 to 31.

Every effort is being made to provide such a program of training as shall materially increase the number of volunteer Girl Scout leaders, which now has a total of 12,000 and to which it is hoped to add many more this season, to assume responsibility in the constantly widening activities of the organization.

Three New Schools

Announcemeni is made by Dr. Adams that three new training schools will be added for the coming summer to the eight national training schools already established for Girl Scout leaders. One new school is at Camp Chaparral in the famous Redwood Park in California. Another is in Texas, Camp Kiva, on the shores of Medina Lake, and the other is Camp Hoffman, West Kingston, R. I.

Miss Vaal Stark of Palo Alto will direct the Californian camp, Miss T. I. Minter of Austin, Tex., will direct Camp Kiva and Miss Helen Cowin will direct Camp Hoffman. Camp Hoffman has been named for Mrs. William H. Hoffman, third vice-president of the National Girl Scout organization.

The first national training school will be held at Long Pond, Plymouth and Marion, Mass. Miss Katherine R. Briggs of Brookline and Miss Martha Willett of Boston will conduct the courses from July 2 to Aug. 27. A two weeks' course in June and another in August, under the direction of Miss Caroline Lewis of White Plains, N. Y., will be given at Rock Hill Camp, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

The third school will be at Camp Andree, Briarcliff Manor, New York, with courses beginning in June and carrying through until September. Camp Andree is under the direction of Miss Elin Lindberg of national headquarters.

Fourth Training School

Camp Proctor, Ohio, is the fourth training school and is under the direction of Miss Agnes Reever, Cincinnati, O. Three other training schools are at Camp Tall Tree, Media, Pa., at Camp Juliette Low, Cloudland, Ga., and at Camp Minnesota, in the Superior National Forest.

In 1924 a total of 1924 students took the training courses for Girl Scout leaders in universities, colleges and normal schools from New England to California. Sixty-nine training courses were given under the grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. Twenty-eight of the courses were given in the Atlantic States with an enrollment of 547 students and the institutions in the east in which courses were given included Barnard, Goucher, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith and Swarthmore college.

There is every indication, in the opinion of Girl Scout national officers that the enrollment in training courses this summer throughout the country will be appreciably heavier and the training school at Cedar Hill is being carefully planned both to provide renewed stimulus to potential leaders and to offer facilities for training in close conjunction with the naturally emphasized Girl Scout interests at the time of the national convention.

VACATION CARE OF PETS URGED

Rescue League Head Inveighs Against Thoughtlessness

Thoughtfulness for the household pet, especially the cat, but also the dog and bird, when the family goes away on week-ends and vacations, is bespoken by Mrs. Huntington Smith, president of the Animal Rescue League. In a statement for The Christian Science Monitor she says that thoughtlessness may have as untoward results as cruelty.

"If we keep a dog, cat or bird, we should consider it a responsibility. No one should take a cat into the home, or into a store or factory unless some one is going to be personally responsible for its welfare. It is not a piece of furniture. It is a living creature. To desert a cat is not only an injury to the cat but an injury to your neighbor," she says.

Animals not wanted should be brought to the league, she adds. Good homes are found for all that are desirable.

It is stated that it is easily possible to move a cat to a new home and keep it contented there. Abandonment is not always intentional, but due to the disappearance of the cat at the time of departure. This is usually preventable. The movements of the cat should be noted for several days before the leave-taking, and during that day it should not be allowed to run free. Then there is no chance that he will run to an inaccessible place, but can easily be taken up, placed in a mesh bag from which he can see all, but cannot escape, and be carried along. Care should be taken not to excite the cat, but to soothe it if it seems alarmed by the conditions of moving.

The league received and humanely cared for 66,905 animals last year. Net expenditures for general purposes during the year were $85,101.55 and the net income available for general purposes was but $52,851.08, leaving a deficit of $32,250.47.

SUPERIOR COURT DRY AID SOUGHT

Women's Committee to Ask Co-operation for More Severe Sentences

Action looking toward enforcement of the prohibition laws and the enactment of such additional legislation as may seem necessary for their adequate enforcement and an end to the liquor traffic, was taken by the women's committee of the Masachusetts Anti-Saloon League at its annual luncheon given at the Women's City Club yesterday.

Through its representatives the committee will confer with Walter Perley Hall, chief justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, to ask if the justices of that court will more fully co-operate in imposing adequate jail sentences and fines on those found guilty of breaking the prohibtion laws.

If Judge Hall thinks that the courts are doing all that they can, the committee will undertake to promote the passage of such additional legislation as may seem necessary.

Outgrowth of Surveys

This action is an outgrowth of recent surveys which are said to indicate that a difficulty in the enforcement of the liquor laws lies with the Superior Court. The report was presented by Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the know-your-courts committee. It says:

"A bootlegger, rumrunner or moonshiner convicted in our courts today has, on an average, 24 chances to escape going to jail to 1 of going there. He has, also, very small chances of having to pay a fine of over $100," Mrs. William Tilton declared.

She drew her conclusions from surveys of 10 towns which showed that a convicted bootlegger's chances of going to jail in 10 Bay State cities were as follows: Taunton, one chance in 48; Malden, one chance in 46; East Boston, one chance in 43; Chelsea, one chance in 20; Waltham, one chance in 15; Somerville, one chance in 12; Haverhill, one chance in 10; Quincy, one chance in 5; Worcester, one chance in 5; Plymouth, one chance in 12.

More Leniency Found

The surveys also showed the Superior Courts, on the whole, were much more lenient than the Lower Courts, Mrs. Tilton said. In fact, in these same 10 cities, of the 204 convicted bootleggers, etc., who appealed their jail sentences to the higher court, only 48 actually went to jail from the Upper Court.

"Stricter penalties are the need, not only given in all Lower Courts but sustained by the Superior Court," said Mrs. Tilton.

Mrs. George H. Root, secretary, who made the surveys said that every town should have a "Know Your Courts" committee which examined the court docket monthly and placed the record of the courts in the local press.

Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Root both emphasized that they were not attacking the judges but endeavoring to arouse the people to their responsibility concerning the courts. No institutions will reach maximum efficiency unless they have continuous public interest behind them, they said.

Endless Variety of Uses for Paper

Showing Possibilities of Stage Costumes and Settings.

BEAUTIES OF PAPER OPENING NEW FIELDS

Boston Exhibition Presents Versatility of Development

Beauty of color and texture and the durable qualities of paper as developed make its use more and more possible in the permanent adornment of the home. Artistic possibilities of the material in such ways seem endless. Special decorations for luncheon and dinner parties and celebrations, such as May Day, patriotic holidays and other festive occasions, for favors, for balls and fairs and festivals, for stage costumes and settings, are found this year in a beauty and variety that surpass all previous years. An exhibition of achievements in paper is on at Dennison's, 26 Franklin Street, and will continue through this week with a special stage performance of little plays daily from 12 noon to 2:30 p. m.

Beautiful things made of paper are everywhere. There are floor lamps, table lamps and bridge lamps, base as well as shade made of paper. "But do they last?" a visitor asked. "This particular lamp has been in constant hard use for seven years," one of the hostesses said, pointing to a handsome floor lamp in seemingly perfect condition. "I have a paper-rope serving tray at home which I have been using for eight years," she added.

One lamp carried a shade which seemed made of some beautiful new material on the order of velvet. The hostess declared it was made of paper sprayed with a liquid recently brought out for that purpose.

A display of roses shows many hothouse varieties of exquisite beauty, scarcely distinguishable from the real. There are many other flowers as well, especially those that come out in the spring.

There are also on display beautiful specimens of art work in sealing wax. They range from candles ornamented with flowers and other designs made of sealing wax to candlesticks, necklaces, pendants, book ends, boxes and vases for the parlor mantel.

To one who didn't know, it is all quite amazing, and one of the best things about it is that almost anyone can get results with just a little assistance, and instruction is offered free to everyone who applies for it.

ZENITH CHAPTER TO BE CONSTITUTED

LOWELL, Mass., April 29 (Special)—Constitution of Zenith Chapter, No. 203, Order of the Eastern Star, by Mrs. Helen H. Barnfather, Grand Matron; Kenneth C. Dunlop, Grand Patron, and the other Grand officers, at the Memorial Auditorium, on May 4, will make the eighth and last constitution of the current fraternal year in this State. The chapter was instituted by Kenneth C. Dunlop, Grand Patron, six months ago. Its regular meeting is the second Monday of each month, and its meeting place, Highland Hall, Branch Street, Lowell.

Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Associate Grand Matron, has been the instructor for Zenith Chapter, during its period under dispensation. Following presentation of the charter and the balance of the constitution ceremonies, the Grand Officers will install the officers of the new chapter, as follows: Mrs. Maria M. Goff, Worthy Matron; Charles W. Judd, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Caroline Brown, Associate Matron; Mrs. Sarah Slack, Secretary; Mrs. Lucy A. Williamson, Treasurer; Miss Ella F. Lewis, Conductress, and Mrs. Edith F. Lees, Associate Conductress.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN TO CONFER IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Me., April 29—A conference of New England Republican women will be held in Portland on Sept. 24. A similar conference was held in New Hampshire last year. The plans include sessions of a school of instruction, morning, afternoon and evening, followed by a dinner at which Republicans of national reputation will speak. The date was decided upon at a meeting yesterday of Maine members of the national committee, with state and county committee leaders.

WORK FOR VETERANS SOUGHT BY CHAMBER

Men Able to Render Efficient Service, Says Chairman

The committee on the employment of rehabilitated veterans of the Boston Chamber of Commerce issued its fourth Veteran Employment Bulletin today, sending it to more than 8000 members of the Chamber.

The committee has been working in conjunction with the local Veterans' Bureau in finding work for trained service men. In the last two years, several hundred veterans have been placed in desirable positions.

James E. McConnell, chairman of the committee, has sent a communication to each member of the chamber, urging him to do his bit toward placing these men in suitable work.

"The rehabilitated veteran does not base his claim to a real position on the strength of having served his country," writes Mr. McConnell. "He realizes that he did only what he was supposed to do in time of war. He know when hostilities ceased and he was receiving the cheers of the crowd that the 'hero stuff' was not going to last. He did the sensible thing by refitting himself for the competition that was bound to develop when he returned to civil life.

"He made the most of the Government's offer to send him to school; mastered the trade or occupation that he wanted to follow, and now he is ready to sell his services to you for a fair price. He is prepared to make good in business with as much emphasis as he made good in the service."

FARM SCHOOLS AID NEAR EAST

Education in Agriculture Deemed Greatest Need to Stabilize Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28—The importance of widespread agricultural education in the Near East was emphasized at a luncheon meeting of the national agricultural committee of the Near East Relief, held at the Yale Club under the chairmanship of Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas.

The meeting approved plans for the development of three agricultural schools in connection with the Near East Relief's orphanage program in Greece, Palestine and Russian Armenia, at an annual expenditure of about $250,000 a year. These schools were started about a year ago, and have at present an enrollment of neary 2500 boys and girls.

"The greatest educational need in Bible lands today is for the training of practical farmers," declared Bayard Dodge, president of the American University at Beirut, Syria. "The prejudice which once existed against honest labor is rapidly passing in these countries, thanks largely to American influence."

Dr. Frank W. Ober, secretary of the committee, outlined the program of the American farm school at Stepanavan, Armenia.

"'Armenia is an agricultural country," he said. "Fully 70 per cent of the children in the Near East Relief orphanages must naturally locate on the soil. The farm school is located on a 16,000-acre ranch. The faculty includes seven Americans, graduates of our best agricultural colleges, and 20 Armenians, mostly graduates of European technical schools. The students include 1200 boys and girls.

"American farm experts have introduced 15 new forms of fodder and 12 new types of vegetable into Armenia. Winter grain feeding by the aid of silos has extended the milk production period by half."

Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, who visited the farm school in Russia a few months ago, said:

"America has done nothing finer in all her history than this constructive work which is going on in Armenia. The children who graduate from this school will strike a new note in human effort over there."

Willard Erhardt

Willard Erhardt, tenor, gave a recital last night in Steinert Hall. Harris Shaw was the accompanist. The program followed the conventional, with songs and airs of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, songs in German (by Grieg, Schubert and Rubinstein), Irish folk songs and songs in English.

There is little comment to be made on Mr. Erhardt's singing. It is straightforward and honest. Perhaps gratitude is due these qualities in this time of affectation. For this reason Mr. Erhardt was most effective in the more simple songs, as for instance the folk songs of Ireland, which were not wanting in deft characterization, as well as his concluding numbers by Deems Taylor, Frank Bridge and Elgar.

In the lieder by Grieg and Schubert he somewhat missed the intent of both poet and composer, but then these songs, apparently simple, require the full powers of a thoroughly matured and experienced singer to give them their just due. If Mr. Erhardt was not wholly able to do this, his attempt to do so gave evidence of sincerity and ambitious ideals. S. M.

REFERENDUM PLEA SIGNATURES DENIED

Maine Governor to Investigate Primary Repeal Petitions

AUGUSTA, Me., April 29—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster announced yesterday that an investigation would be made of the petitions for a referendum on the initiated bill to repeal the direct primary law of Maine.

Petitions purporting to bear the signatures of approximately 12,000 legally qualified voters in the state, asking for the repeal of the direct primary law, were filed in the Department of State last February. The Constitution makes clear, and the justices of the Supreme Court have advised that the Governor must determine before proclaiming a referendum that the petitions are what they appear to be.

Postcards accordingly were forwarded to each name and address, on the petitions, in order to determine whether the constitutional requirement of 12,000 petitioners had been complied with.

Returns now have been received from more than one quarter of the persons addressed and more than 600 of these have signed statements that they did not sign petitions on which their names appeared. More than 100 cards have been returned, indicating that no such party was known at the address given, and these appear to be in certain precincts of the State, it is understood, where previous difficulty has been experienced in locating registrants.

COUNTRY CLUB FOUR-BALL TEAM IMPRESSES

BOSTON FOUR-BALL GOLF LEAGUE

	—Matches—		—Points—		
	Won	Lost	For	Ag'st	P.C
The Country	1	0	10½	1½	1.000
Winchester	1	0	6½	5½	1.000
Woodland	1	0	7	5	1.000
Commonwealth	1	0	10	2	1.000
Weston	0	1	1½	10½	.000
Weston 2d	0	1	5	7	.000
Wollaston	0	1	5½	6½	.000
Belmont Spring	0	1	5½	6½	.000
Oakley	0	1	2	10	.000

Play started yesterday in the Boston Four-Ball Golf League with Brae Burn Club, Winchester Country Club, Woodland Golf Club, Commonwealth Country Club and The Country Club victors. Some brilliant golf was seen on the various links, with The Country Club team showing up well against Weston Golf Club on the course of the Charles River Country Club, 10½ to 1½.

Other results were: Commonwealth 10, Oakley Country Club 2, at Oakley; Woodland 7, Weston 5, at Weston; Brae Burn 6½, Wollaston Golf Club 6½, at Brae Burn; Winchester 6½, Belmont Spring Country Club 5½, at Belmont Spring.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRESS SEEN

Committee of Superintendents Conference Reports on Its Findings

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., April 29 (Special)—Proof of noteworthy progress being made educationally by city and town school systems in Massachusetts was furnished to the superintendents of schools of the State today at the conference they are now holding at the Framingham Normal School, in the form of a report by the committee on progressive movements in education appointed at the conference a year ago.

New School Buildings

The report showed that during the last five years the cities and large towns of Massachusetts have expended more than $40,000,000 for school buildings, 51 per cent of which has been for junior high schools; extra-curricula activities have become an important part of school life, the control and direction of them turned over more and more to the pupils themselves; many places are using motion pictures as a means of instruction; more and more towns and cities are offering opportunity for school work in summer, saving time for the pupils and expense for the towns; few if any courses of study are now prepared in Massachusetts in which the classroom teacher does not have an important part.

In making curriculum changes, it was said that the endeavor is to arrange courses that can be readily adjusted to the needs of the individual pupil. There is an almost universal practice of revising courses one subject at a time, the revision growing out of an intensive study over a period of one or more years.

Associated with Allen P. Keith of New Bedford, chairman of the committee, in making the survey, were Miss Mabel C. Bragg of Newtonville, Harry H. Lowry of Waltham, Joseph J. Reilly of Ware, Zenos E. Scott of Springfield and Arthur B. Lord, representing the state Department of Education.

A committee on the subject was originally appointed two years ago, at the same time that one was appointed for a similar survey of small towns and rural communities. The latter committee reported last year, while a newly organized committee was appointed to continue the work in cities and larger towns another year.

Individualized Teaching

William H. Holmes, superintendent of schools in Mount Vernon, N. Y., spoke this morning on newer plans of individualized teaching with particular reference to their good points.

"With the school program so arranged that each child is given the opportunity to really work while he is in school rather than to have to wait for others through many hours of dull recitation procedure, the need of home study is largely eliminated and pupils may accomplish the greater part, if not the whole, of their school tasks in school under skilled instruction and the right sort of educational environment," Mr. Holmes said. If individualized instruction does noth'ng more than to give a child these opportunties, it is a great boon to education, he concluded.

Addressing the conference last evening on "The Backstrokes of the Profession of Teachers," Charles S. Meek, superintendent of schools in Toledo, O., called upon teachers to refuse to be labeled as "school marms," or its equivalent for men, and to insist on that same social independence in their communities that is permitted to members of other professions. This was to be achieved in part by identifying themselves with activities other than professional as well as with their own professional lines.

SAMARIA ON BOSTON RUN

Arrival at Boston of the Cunard Line steamer Samaria, from Liverpool and Queenstown, scheduled for May 3, marks the return of that vessel to the Boston service for the summer and the fortnightly service of that line to and from Boston. The Samaria is bringing 414 passengers for Boston and about the same number for New York. The Boston passengers include 27 first-class, 175 second-class and 212 third-class passengers. The Samaria has been on a Mediterranean cruise since Feb. 5, prior to which it operated between New York and Liverpool, after having been withdrawn from the Boston service last fall.

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TO MAKE STUDY OF CHILD LABOR

Massachusetts Committee Plans Research of Things Done and Things Needed

With the object of giving comprehensive and detailed answers to the question, "Where does Massachusetts stand today in child labor reform?" the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee has undertaken a research into the conditions and needs of working children and the remedy of such conditions as are found to be imperfect.

"In view of recent controversies there is peculiar need at this time of collecting and co-ordinating all the available facts about child labor conditions and problems in Massachusetts and presenting the information in a form accessible and useful to the people," Raymond G. Fuller, executive secretary of the committee, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. Continuing, he said:

Deep Research Required

The work involves consideration of the objectives of child labor reform, the results of child labor reform, and to what extent those results have been achieved. The study will follow the history of child-labor and school-attendance legislation in Massachusetts, and shows the stages of progress in this field from 1836—the date of the first child-labor law not only in Massachusetts but in the country—down to the present year. It will also compare the legislation of Massachusetts with the provisions on the statute books of the other states of the Union.

The study is not only historical and comparative, as thus indicated, but also statistical and descriptive with reference to present conditions. It is essentially a summing up of accomplishments and a survey of the situation now. To use a business analogy, it is taking an account of stock in the child-labor field—an effort to determine what facts and ideas are out of date and need to be replaced by facts and ideas applicable to the present situation and to the remaining tasks.

Shows Relationships

Full consideration will be given to the relationships of child labor and child-labor reform with problems of education, the schools, poverty, poor relief, social case-work, public playgrounds, etc. The child-labor problem is neither to be understood nor to be solved by itself.

To make a thorough study, to gather and organize the information scattered in files and reports, to supplement it with additional data from new inquiries, and to publish the findings as a contribution to public knowledge, it will require time and money. We will furnish the time, but the public will have to provide the money. We assume that the people of this State would like as complete a presentation as possible of the facts and considerations on which they can base their own judgment as to where Massachusetts does stand today in child-labor reform.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS OPPOSED

Lord's Day League Speakers Call Them Unnecessary

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's petition to the Department of Public Utilities for permission to run Sunday excursions from Springfield to New York and return, one train a Sunday, was opposed by the Lord's Day League of Massachusetts. The Rev. Martin D. Kneeland represented the opposition.

The railroad proposes to charge $3.00 the round trip for the Sunday excursions while the regular one way fare from Springfield to New York is $4.84.

Attorneys and passenger agents for the road spoke for the permit, while Mr. Kneeland said he objected principally to the plan of the New Haven selling excursion tickets at reduced rates. The bargain price, he explained, had a tendency to induce people to ride on trains on Sundays.

"These excursions," he continued, "are not necessary for the welfare of the people. There are other methods of transportation which they may use in order to get about on that day."

He was asked if he believed in the use of the automobile on Sundays and he replied that if it were for pleasure purposes he did not. He remarked, however, that he has no quarrel with people who indulge in pleasure rides on the Sabbath.

Francis G. Coley, passenger traffic manager of the New Haven, in favoring the petition, said the road desires to make use of its idle equipment on Sundays, and consequently puts on the excursions to attract business. Approximately 900 people use the excursion train between Springfield and New York on Sunday. Many of them, he said, are persons who, not having an automobile, take this means of recreation.

GERMANY NOT SEEN AS KEEN COMPETITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29—Germany is not likely to be a keen competitor or commercial rival of America in the European trade in the near future, because of her severe financial handicap and the trade barriers set up against her, Samuel H. Gross, European representative of the Department of Commerce, declared today, addressing the opening session of the New England foreign trade conference here.

A. S. Hillyer, chief of the intelligence division of the Department of Commerce, explained the service his division can render the American foreign trade. At the dinner this evening speakers will be John Barrett, former president of the Pan-American Union, and Frederick W. Gehle of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, Boston.

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POLAR TRIP TO START FROM BOSTON IN JUNE

Lieut.-Comdr. MacMillan Will Carry Airplanes to Arctic

Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, whose previous expeditions have started from Wiscasset, Me., announced yesterday that he will sail from Boston on Bunker Hill Day, June 17, planning to return in September. With the aid of two United States Navy amphibian airplanes, he hopes to explore more territory in that length of time than would be possible in years of dog team travel.

Two ships will carry the expedition, the schooner Bowdoin, veteran of his two previous expeditions, and either the Neptune or Thetus. The airplanes are being tested at Philadelphia, and are scheduled to arrive in Boston June 10.

The objects of the trip, which is financed by the National Geographic Society, with the co-operation of the Government, Lieutenant-Commander MacMillan explained, are:

"First, to explore the Norse ruins of Greenland; second, to penetrate the interior of the Greenland icecap; third, to fly northwest to explore the unknown area in the Polar Sea between Alaska and the north pole, the largest unexplored area in existence. We will establish an advance base of supplies at Axel Heiverg Land, Cape Thomas Hubbard, 250 miles northwest of Etah, and then fly out 450 miles due northwest into this great unknown territory.

"Fourth, on our return, we intend to fly into the interior of Baffin Land, a stretch 600 miles long and 200 miles wide, into which no white man has ever penetrated. The maps show two lakes there, and I am convinced there are really thousands of them. Fifth, we hope to penetrate the interior of northern Labrador."

LUMBERMEN AID FORESTRY WEEK

Fraternal Order of Hoo-Hoo Formed for Conservation

Participation of the Hoo-Hoo Club in the activities of American Forestry Week, draws attention to one of the unusual organizations in the lumber trade. The order is formally known as the "Cancatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo," and is a fraternal organization, aiming to promote friendship, confidence and education among all branches of the industry. It has more than 9000 members and 44 clubs in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, England, India, Australia, the Philippines and other countries.

Ulmont M. Carlton of Boston is a member of the Supreme Nine, having international supervision over the Order. He has jurisdiction over New England, New York, Delaware, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. His title is Supreme Bojum. International headquarters are in St. Louis, with Henry R. Isherwood, secretary-treasurer, in charge.

Mr. Carlton further explains, the purposes of the Order, as follows:

"To consolidate the industry for purposes of public service; to promote the ideas of forest conservation and replanting of denuded forest areas so that adequate forests may be perpetuated; to place the business ethics of the industry on a high standard."

STEAMER SAN GIL SAILS

After being scraped and painted at the dry dock at East Boston, the United Fruit Company's San Gil hauled over to Long Wharf and sailed this afternoon, proceeding to New York to complete loading for Havana. Among the passengers sailing from here were Rolando Tomasino and Miguel C. Araoz, Cuban students who are returning home after completing their course here. The steamer carried from here 650 rolls of newsprint paper, 725 bundles of paper, 300 packages of fish, and miscellaneous merchandise.

Home Beautiful Exhibit Shows Importance of Music and Play

Interest Grows in Features Which, Though Not Actually Part of the Structure, Mark the Tastes and Discriminations of the Occupants

Little by little interest at the Home Beautiful Exposition appears to be inclining intensively toward the details which, while not actually embodied in the structure of the house itself, supply its distinguishing features, and its pleasure in leisure time, and mark the tastes and discriminations of its occupants.

Cooking classes and the problems of heating and lighting, and refrigeration maintain their places; but the booths devoted to decorative details — potteries, materials for hangings, laces and embroideries, rugs and woven mats, pictures and stamped glass—attracted enthusiastic attention today and gave evidence that the tendency in modern life is truly toward beautifying the home.

There seemed to be a steady file of visitors passing directly from the nursery in the C. F. Hovey budget home to the booth where four Marblehead firms exhibit Daddy Scott toys, Marblehead model yachts, potteries and flag poles. It is a quaint appeal that comes from the town whose harbor is always dotted in summer with the white sails of larger editions of the trim sailing boats on exhibit.

The story of Daddy Scott toys is a story of a man sharing some knowledge of the toy preferences of children not always vouchsafed to their elders, who set to work, with two sons returned from the service to find their jobs gone, to make toys that should especially appeal to the intricate desires of childhood.

Toys and Potteries

The shop is in the old part of Marblehead. And the man who likes boys and girls and know what kind of toys they enjoy sits in a window that looks toward the sea and fashions painted toys of ply wood that cannot warp.

And while people are paying a visit to the toys they stop to watch with delight the man from the potteries busy at his wheel fashioning clay into graceful vases and bowls and candlesticks. There is some separate fascination to the potter's wheel which visitors to the exhibition are quick to feel.

Next door is the booth of The Christian Science Monitor, with its miniature press set with rolls, its opportunity for those unfamiliar with the paper to become acquainted with it. Literature is on hand to inform the public of indorsement of the paper from prominent educators and public men and women in many fields.

This evening Mrs. Eva Whiting White of Community Service, Inc., will speak on "Recreations" and taps will be blown by Scout Hilda Burley of Cambridge and Scout Alice Tucker.

Music and the Home

Tomorrow the major lecture events are a talk in the afternoon by Mrs. Ruth H. Knight of the Dorchester Women's Club who will talk on "Music for the Home." The pleasant tinkle of pianos, the radio concerts that overlay the progress of the Exposition during the day and evening are assurance that the Home Beautiful cannot be considered complete without musical excellences. Mrs. Knight will discuss means of obtaining the best in music for the home, relating the means to the talents and tastes of the members of the household.

The Wheelock Kindergarten School will give an exhibition, with the aid of Miss Grace Boothy and the Durant, Inc., of plays and games for little children. The afternoon fabric show will be devoted to the selecting of becoming styles, colors and materials, under the auspices of the Shepard Stores. Miss Doughty of Butterick has been of the greatest assistance to women with dressmaking problems attending the exposition and her lectures continue through Saturday.

The evening cooking lesson will be on pastry, pies and puddings and the entertainment features will be a concert by the Technology Banjo and Glee clubs and presentation of Booth Tarkington's "The Trysting Place" by members of the Boston Theater Guild.

EDISON RATE CASE ARGUMENTS ENDED

Reduction Plea Before Public Utilities Commissioners

The Boston Edison rate reduction case is finally before the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities, the attorneys for both sides having completed their reviews of the disputed issues yesterday at the State House. Arguments have continued from time to time since 1916.

Henry F. Hurlburt and F. Manley Ives summed up their arguments yesterday. Mr. Hurlburt represented interests which have insisted for years that the electric light company is charging the people too much for light. Testimony taken at the hearings totals 5500 typewritten pages or approximately 1,400,000 words. This was taken at hearings held at many times during the last nine years.

Mr. Hurlburt's final arguments criticized the advertising expenditures. He insisted that they were extravagant and altogether too high. The radiocasting station WEEI came in for some comment on the part of Mr. Hurlburt. He said the company had no excuse for entering such an undertaking unless it was a part of a studied campaign on the part of certain business and industrial interests to control the air.

B. U. "JUNIOR WEEK" PLANS

"Junior Week" will be observed at the college of practical arts and letters at Boston University on May 6 to 8. All classes will be dismissed on the opening day. The program includes; Wednesday, May 6, presentation of three one-act plays at the Copley Theater; Thursday, "Parents' Night," supper at college, with an address by Prof. Joseph R. Taylor; Friday, party at Hotel Somerset.

Furnished Cottages

By the Great South Bay

To Rent for the Summer, $500.00 up

Exceptional property for rest home for sale.

MR. FISHER, Care Edwards Agency
Sayville, L. I.

CARE IN ELECTING SCHOOL BOARD URGED

Providence to Name New Committee on May 2

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29 (Special)—The Providence Public School Association, urging every voter to carefully survey the entire list, has picked from the 13 candidates nominated seven it considers best qualified to serve the city on the new school committee. While the association is not asking the votes of electors for these candidates, it is urging intelligent voting and trying to emphasize the importance of fil' ing the positions with the most ca able men and women obtainable.

Under new legislation the city elect a school committee of seve May 4. This committee will take the place of the school committee of 33, criticized as unwieldy and susceptible to political influence. The reorganization, effected after plans by Dr. George D. Strayer, director of the school of education of Columbia University, defines the new committee's powers as administrative and provides fiscal independence for it.

Mrs. Annie C. E. Allinson, William W. Moss and William L. Sweet, as members at large, and Lauriston H. Hazard, Mrs. Mary J. Lynch, Mrs. Marion L. Misch and George J. West, are recommended by the association as best qualified. In one of the five districts the association made no recommendation.

The association, formed to procure an intelligent inauguration of the new school law, has given out a statement in which it says that the electors, "in voting, should consider the qualifications of all, in order that those elected may form a well-balanced, efficient and altogether competent committee. Each voter should feel free, regardless of having signed nomination papers, to vote for the three persons whom he thinks would make the ablest contribution to the new committee."

TAU BETA PI AT TECH TO HONOR 15 JUNIORS

In recognition of high scholastic standing and good-fellowship, 15 juniors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be initiated tonight into Tau Beta Pi, honorary scholastic fraternity, at the Boston City Club. Following the initiation a dinner will be given, at which Profs. R. T. Haslam and W. Hovgaard of Technology will speak. Prof. D. C. Jackson will act as toastmaster.

Students to be initiated are W. H. Latham, J. F. Carey, L. S. Randall, M. M. Greer, W. E. Carter, Joel Tompkins, A. S. Brookes, R. A. Hammar, C. E. McCulloch, D. H. McCullock, R. W. Rogers, W. P. Lowell, T. W. Owen, J. H. Wills and G. S. Frisbie.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES TO EXHIBIT HANDICRAFT

Joint exhibition of handicrafts done under the supervision of neighborhood houses of Boston is to be held in Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, beginning next Tuesday evening and continuing through the following Sunday. So the phases of the project will be illustrated by the workers themselves. Hours on week days are from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 9:30 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 6 p. m.

COMEDY TO BE PRESENTED

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 29 (Special)—At Connecticut College for Women, "The Bells of Beaujolais," a musical comedy, will be given under the combined auspices of the Dramatic and Glee Clubs, on the evening of May 2. The play will be repeated on May 7, the week-end of Junior Prom, and at Commencement.

CHURCH CALLED ON TO BAN WAR

Resolution Is Proposed at Diocesan Convention of Episcopal Church

Complete outlawry of war as a method of settling national or international disputes was urged upon the one hundred and fortieth annual convention of the Diocese of Massachusetts of the Episcopal Church at its opening session today at the Cathedral of St. Paul.

In advancing the resolution calling upon the church to refuse its official approval of rule by force at any time, the Rev. S. O. Dexter of Concord, Mass., emphasized the right of every individual to settle the issue for himself, but contended that the church as a body should make clear its disavowal of war in any form.

Text of Resolution

The resolution now before the conference reads: "Resolved: That the convention of the diocese of Massachusetts urges upon the general convention of the church that it take such action as will make clear that this church will not in the future give its official approval or sanction to the use of the war methods in national or other emergencies; but instead will advocate and practice the method of self-sacrificing love and good-will as the Christian way of meeting the threat of war; and at the same time will safeguard the right of each individual in the church to determine the question of his own duty in regard to such issues."

Action on the proposal was deferred until later in the convention, which will continue over tomorrow.

More than 200 members of the clergy and laity were present when the business session of the convention opened at 10 o'clock following the Communion Service which preceded it. Besides the address of Lewis B. Franklin, vice-president and treasurer of the national council, only routine matters occupied the morning meeting.

Mr. Franklin discussed in detail the foreign missionary program of the church, announcing that the budget for the forthcoming fiscal year would call for an expenditure of $4,500,000.

Change for Bishop Lawrence

Biship William Lawrence, who has been head of the Massachusetts diocese for the last 32 years, announced in his annual address to the convention this afternoon that he would relinquish active control of his office to the Rt. Rev. Charles L. Slattery, coadjutor bishop. It has been known that the bishop has been considering this move for some time. He will, however, retain full title to the bishopric and whatever functions he desires.

Bishop Lawrence is a descendant of the Lawrence family which founded the City of Lawrence and established the cotton industry there. He is a graduate of Harvard University, and was at one time dean of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge.

Child Labor Amendment

The session closed this afternoon with the reports of numerous standing and special committees, and the election of several denominational officers, including delegates to the general convention in New Orleans, Oct. 7.

Another issue which will confront the convention before its close tomorrow will be a resolution supporting the child labor amendment, proposed by the Rev. Mr. Dexter as follows:

"Resolved, That the convention of the Diocese of Massachusetts herewith records itself as favoring the adoption of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution and respectively petitions the General Convention to urge upon the legislatures of the several states appropriate action to that end."

GREEK PATRIARCH AGREES TO ABDICATE

LONDON, April 29—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens says the Greek Patriarch Constantinos, who was expelled from Constantinople by the Turks, consented to abdicate after the signing of a Greco-Turkish agreement.

The above dispatch follows closely upon advices to the Exchange Telegraph from Constantinople last Friday, but unconfirmed from any other source, to the effect that an agreement had been signed, settling all the problems affecting Turkey and Greece.

LARGER LIBRARIES FOR MERCHANT SHIPS

During 1924 merchant ships calling at Boston were presented with 444 libraries, comprising 33,387 volumes, or 7000 volumes more than were presented in 1923, according to the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which has received the figures from the national headquarters of the American Merchant Marine Library Association. The books placed on ships at Boston numbered within a few thousand of the number put on ships at New York, and almost equaled the figures at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

PITTSFIELD POPULATION GAINS

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 29—Pittsfield's population is 47,241, unofficial figures of the census just completed show. The population in 1920 was 41,763.

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At Nominal Cost
Dry Cold Storage

Balch-Price & Co.
Furriers for nearly a century.
Fulton and Smith Streets
Brooklyn, New York

Valuation over $500—2%
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Our wagons will call.

Triangle 5900 Triangle 5900

O'er the Cool Caribbean —a wonder cruise of 4,774 nautical miles from New York every Wednesday, for

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Twenty-two days of luxury, afloat and ashore, with every expense included in price of ticket.

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Make your reservations now through your local tourist agent, railroad ticket agent or

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UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
19 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

Other all-expense cruises—15 days to Jamaica, $200; 22 days to Havana, Cuba; Panama Canal, Costa Rica, $325; 24 days to Santiago, Cuba; Jamaica and Guatemala, $315.

Write for free booklet, "Caribbean Cruises"

Tudor Garden

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Leave the beaten path of busy Broadway and visit Hudson View Gardens, rural England reproduced on the crest of Manhattan.

100% Co-operative
apartments in fifteen buildings covering seven acres of Fort Washington cliff 300 feet above and overlooking the Hudson

Save Half Rent
High class elevator and non-elevator apartments of

3, 4, 5, 6 Or More Rooms
contain the most complete equipment for housekeeping ever constructed.

Housekeeping
is made easy by the installation of dishwashing machines, automatic refrigeration, garbage incinerators, kitchen cabinets, etc.

Hotel Services
such as restaurant, commissary, steam laundry, tailor, barber shop, and beauty parlor, earn dividends while they serve tenant-owners.

Radio
is available for all through Western Electric Super-Heterodynes which deliver simultaneously four programs in every living room. An acre

Playground
keeps children off streets. An enclosed

Nursery
cares for infants. A

Post Office
is another convenience.

Moderate Prices
from $4000 to $10,000 buys the equity of three, four, five and six room apartments. A

Small Payment
about 25%, grants possession. The balance is paid like rent. Every effort will be made to arrange payments to meet everyone's financial requirements.

Immediate Occupancy
because Hudson View Gardens are now fully completed and occupied by the families who have already purchased. Later occupancy may be arranged.

Investigate
this restricted community, and the money saving possibilities of co-operative ownership any day or evening, including Sunday. Conceived and constructed by Dr. Charles V. Paterno.

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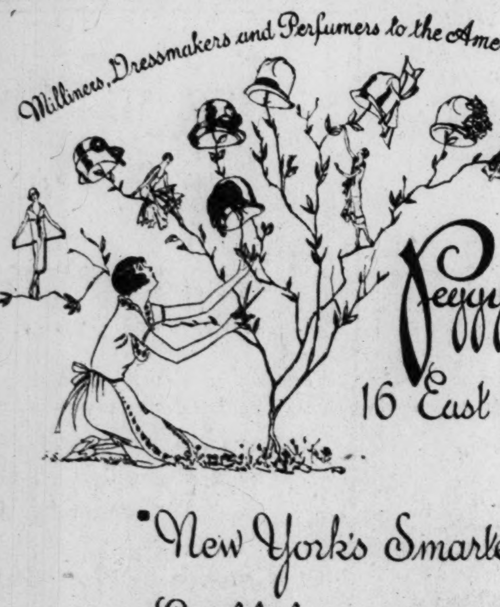

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Spring Dresses

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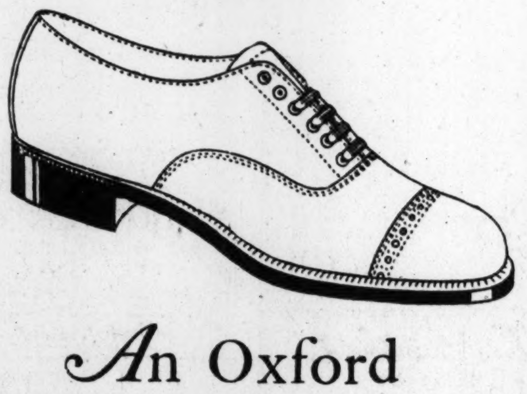

An Oxford That Fits the Spring

Now men want Comfortable Oxfords because spring is the season of greatest activity. The "Combination" shown above has all traditional Coward comfort qualities such as light weight, roomy toe and snug heel. The trim lines make it a dressy Oxford, the long-wearing leathers and construction a Coward Value!

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270 Greenwich St., N. Y., (Near Warren St.)
"Shoes of Quality Since 1866"
Store hours: 8:30 to 5:30

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

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VELVETEEN COATS

Arrive for Sports!

35.00

SMART Paris wears a new sports coat—of English velveteen in the new thirty-six inch length, and in the high shades that perfect the sports ensemble as a harmony of color. Double or single breasted models with colorful boutonniere.

Colors: Sapphire Blue, Apple Green, Royal Purple, Vermilion Red, French Blue, Black Brown

SPORTS ATTIRE—Fourth Floor

MICHIGAN TILTS OUTSTANDING

Wolverines Are More or Less an Unknown Quantity in "Big Ten" Race

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ohio State	3	0	1.000
Iowa	3	1	.750
Illinois	3	1	.750
Wisconsin	1	1	.500
Indiana	1	1	.500
Northwestern	2	3	.400
Chicago	1	2	.333
Minnesota	0	1	.000
Purdue	0	4	.000
Michigan	0	0	.000

TEAM BATTING AVERAGES

Team	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Ohio State	3	111	34	40	.360
Illinois	4	146	35	45	.308
Iowa	4	112	26	29	.259
Northwestern	5	177	32	41	.232
Chicago	3	95	8	22	.232
Purdue	4	125	18	28	.226
Indiana	2	65	7	14	.215
Minnesota	1	34	4	7	.206
Wisconsin	2	71	12	11	.155

LEADING INDIVIDUAL HITTERS

Player and Team—	AB.	R.	H.	Av.
M. G. Davis, 3b, Indiana	3	2	2	.667
Edward McNabb, lf, Iowa	3	1	2	.667
W. E. Scantlebury, ss, Ia.	10	5	6	.600
A. E. Paxton, cf, Illinois	14	5	8	.571
G. O. Hoffman, p, Illinois	7	2	4	.571
H. J. Ascher, 3b, Minneso.	4	1	2	.500
George Stoll, p, Wisconsin	4	1	2	.500
Peter Guzy, 1b, Minnesota	4	0	2	.500
W. A. Tarbert, lf, Ohio	14	5	7	.500
J. S. Pierce, 1b, Purdue	15	2	7	.467
Ollie Klee, cf, Ohio	13	5	6	.462
M. D. Knight, cf, Indiana	9	3	4	.444
W. F. Christman, ss, Nwn.	16	3	7	.438
F. B. Godeke, c, Illinois	7	2	3	.429
E. E. Moomaw, c, Indiana	7	2	3	.429
L. R. Walthor, 1b, Ohio	14	1	6	.429
M. G. Karow, ss, Ohio	12	7	5	.417
R. F. Rasey, c, Minnesota	5	2	2	.400
W. R. Macklind, lf, Chi.	10	0	4	.400

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 29—Two games for University of Michigan stand out from the eight on the schedule for the next seven days in the baseball championship race of the Intercollegiate Conference. Every nine in the "Big Ten," save Michigan, has appeared in at least one engagement and the Wolverines are therefore more or less of an unknown quantity. The first indication of what may be expected of them will be afforded Saturday, when University of Illinois invades Ann Arbor. This will be followed by a second glimpse on Monday when University of Wisconsin tries Coach Ray Fisher's combination.

Having won three games and lost only one, the Illinois squad takes to the road with confidence. They expect Michigan to be a heavy-hitting nine, with the veterans of the team which last year tied for the title making up the bulk of the team. Coach Carl Lundgren will depend on the delivery of F. W. Kinderman '26 or G. O. Hoffman '27 to stop the Wolverines, though both of them failed to baffle University of Iowa the other day, allowing the Jayhawkers to win, 8 to 7, on a total of 10 hits. Kinderman, however, has previous victories over Iowa and Wisconsin to his credit, and may come through against Michigan.

Illini Attack Strong

On the other hand, the Illini attack will severely test the pitching Coach Fisher supplies. In their four games they have registered 45 hits for an average of .308, the second best in the league. Whichever pitcher Coach Fisher calls on, P. W. Jablonowski '26 or J. S. Benson '25, will do well to watch A. E. Paxton '25, new Illinois centerfielder. He is fourth in Conference batting and better than that, considering the number of times he has been at bat. In 14 times up he delivered eight hits, and he is fast on the bases. The Wolverine pitcher also will beware of Ralph Margolis '26, rightfielder, as have other pitchers, because of his extra-base performances.

Before going to Michigan, the Wisconsin nine tackles Ohio State University on Saturday. Coach G. S. Lowman's combination is not hitting up to "Big Ten" standards, but he appears to have developed a smooth working machine otherwise. He has a problem to check the high batting averages being compiled by the Buckeyes. George Stoll '27 may be able to do it, as he performed well in the victory over Northwestern, while H. H. Schrenk '25 and S. E. Clausen '27 were batted all over the lot by Illinois.

Buckeyes Bat Well

With a clean slate of three victories, the title-sharing Buckeyes lead the league in batting. They average .360 as a team, with 40 hits in 111 times up. Their batting strength is well balanced with four players hitting over .400. They are W. A. Tarbert '27, leftfielder, with seven hits in 14 attempts; Ollie Klee '25, centerfielder, with six hits in 13 chances; L. R. Walther '25, a first baseman, with six hits in 14 opportunities, and M. G. Karow '27, a shortstop, with five hits in 12 times at the plate, and they all hit for extra bases.

Two games are faced by Purdue University, which has had a stiff schedule so far, losing four games in a row. It had heavy-hitting opposition in Northwestern, Illinois, and two games with Ohio, and the runs have gone into double figures against them in every game. The last loss was to Ohio, 15 to 4, the Buckeyes gathering 14 hits. Coach W. L. Lambert's boys get a chance to even up with Northwestern today at Evanston if the rain clears. They tackle Chicago here on Saturday.

Other contests take University of Minnesota, which opened with a 6-to-4 defeat for Northwestern, to Iowa on Saturday, and to Indiana University on Monday. Indiana yesterday defeated Chicago 2 to 1 in a pitching duel, but lost its opener last week to Ohio, 6 to 5. The Hoosiers receive Northwestern at Bloomington on Saturday.

DOUBLES LEADERS DROP DOWN TO 4TH

CLEVELAND, O., April 29—Leaders in the double events of the eighth national women's bowling tournament have dropped to fourth place, the team of Mrs. Blanche Husk and Miss E. Ruff of Hoboken, N. J., taking first place with a score of 1050, 32 pins better than the total of Miss L. Lockwood and Miss M. Hard, Chicago, and 50 pins better than that of Miss E. Lackey and Miss A. Rump, Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Husk had scores of 210, 204 and 211 for a 625 total.

Rolling games of 744, 821 and 887, the Nelson Jewelers of Chicago went into the lead in the five-woman events on the second shift with a score of 2452. This is 217 pins better than the mark set by the A. C. Aurentz Candy Kids, Fort Wayne, which took the lead last night.

Mrs. Katherine Nelson was the star on the Chicago quintet, having games of 137, 217 and 165 for a total of 519. Mrs. Stevens set a game record for the tournament when she bowled 224.

L. V. Estes, Inc., Chicago, went into third place with 2233.

HALL WINS TWICE

DETROIT, Mich., April 29 (Special)—A. K. Hall, representing Chicago in the National Three-Cushion Billiard League, defeated C. L. Jackson of Detroit in both afternoon and evening games here yesterday. The score of the afternoon game was 50 to 37 in 45 innings. Hall had high cluster of 6, Jackson 4. The evening score was 50 to 35 in 60 innings. High runs, Hall 7, Jackson 5.

SUGANUMA FAILS TO PASS RIVAL

Suzuki Enters Final Block With 204-Point Lead

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 29—Tadao Suganuma obtained most of the honors in the second block of the 1200-point match for the junior 18.2 balkline billiards championship match against Kamakichi Suzuki, the United States titleholder, at the Maurice Daly Academy yesterday, scoring 480 to 400 in the night's play, but was unable to overcome the long lead obtained by the champion on Monday, the total of the two blocks standing at 800 to 596 in favor of Suzuki. The final block will be played this evening.

Except for two good runs by the champion, the former titleholder displayed by far the better performance. His masse shots were surer and more cleanly executed, his dead ball caroms were under better control, and he held the spheres together with more consistency than Suzuki. At the end of the first five innings of the block, the score stood 240 to 67 in favor of Sugunuma and although Suzuki overtook him with runs of 103 and 93 Sugunuma retaliated with a run of 151 that put him far ahead at the finish, with a lead of 80 on the evening's play. The score by innings:

Kamakichi Suzuki—10 22 23 5 7 103 1 2 14 93 4 2 0 64 14 36—400. Total for two blocks—800. Average for evening—25. Average for two blocks—29 17-27. High run—103.

Tadao Suganuma—4 82 69 1 84 0 1 2 5 9 55 3 2 151 12—480. Total for two blocks—598. Average for evening—32. Average for two blocks—22 4-27. High run—151.

Referee—R. M. Lewis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	9	3	.750
Philadelphia	8	3	.727
Cleveland	9	4	.692
Chicago	9	6	.600
St. Louis	7	7	.500
New York	4	7	.364
Detroit	3	11	.214
Boston	2	10	.167

RESULTS TUESDAY

Washington 9, Boston 2.
Cleveland 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 5, Detroit 3 (10 innings).

GAMES TODAY

Washington at Boston (postponed).
New York at Philadelphia (postponed).
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

JOHNSON PITCHES WELL

Brilliant pitching against Boston gave Washington the lead in the American League yesterday and gave W. P. Johnson, champion pitcher of the American League, his second victory of the season, the Senators winning, 9 to 2. Only four hits were made against the veteran pitcher. The Senators made all their runs in the first two innings. C. H. Fullerton stopped the Senator's run getting and held them to four hits in the last seven innings. The hitting of E. C. Rice featured, the Washington right fielder making three hits in five times at bat.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—9		12	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2		4	0

Batteries—Johnson and Ruel; Ferguson, Fuhr, Fullerton and Picinich. Umpires — Nallin and Connolly. Time—1h. 31m.

UHLE WINS HIS SECOND

CHICAGO, April 29—G. E. Uhle won his second game in three starts this season by holding Chicago to five hits, the Cleveland team winning, 3 to 2. T. E. Speaker, veteran outfielder, made three of the Indian's nine hits. Fred Spurgeon, Cleveland's recruit third baseman, made eight assists, only one below the American League record of nine made in 1916 by T. L. Turner, also of Cleveland. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—3		9	0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—2		5	1

Batteries—Uhle and Myatt; Blankenship and Crouse. Umpires—Hildebrand, Rowland and Davis. Time—2h.

DAVIS UNSTEADY BUT WINS

DETROIT, April 29—Despite 10 bases on balls given to the Detroit team by F. T. Davis of St. Louis, the Browns defeated the Tigers, here, yesterday, 5 to 3. Only four hits were made off Davis, while the Browns made 10 against three Detroit pitchers. It was Detroit's seventh straight defeat and the fourteenth consecutive game that G. H. Sisler has hit safely in. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2—5		10	1
Detroit	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3		4	2

Batteries—Davis and Gerber; Dauss, Wells, Doyle and Bassler. Umpires—Owens, Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 28m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	3	.750
Cincinnati	9	5	.643
Chicago	8	6	.571
Brooklyn	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	5	6	.455
St. Louis	5	8	.385
Pittsburgh	5	8	.385
Boston	3	7	.300

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston at Brooklyn (rain).
Philadelphia 7, New York 5.
Cincinnati 9, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 3.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Cincinnati (postponed).
Philadelphia at New York.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH WINS

ST. LOUIS, April 29—Pittsburgh won its third straight victory against St. Louis here, yesterday, 7 to 3, both teams hitting hard. Rogers Hornsby, Cardinal second baseman, getting back in the game after a three days' absence, made two hits in three times up and Glenn Wright, Pittsburgh shortstop, made a home run and two singles in four times at bat.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0—	7	11	3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	3	10	2

Batteries—Morrison and Smith; Rhem, Sherdel and Gonzales. Umpires—Quigley, Moran and Wilson. Time—1h. 41m.

ALEXANDER IS HIT HARD

CINCINNATI, April 29—G. C. Alexander of Chicago was hit freely here yesterday by Cincinnati, the Reds winning, 9 to 3 on 11 hits. Every man on the winning team except J. C. Caveney at shortstop made a hit. Four errors by the losers figured in the scoring of the Reds. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	4	0	2	3	0	x—9		11	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—3		7	4

Batteries—Rixey and Wingor; Alexander, Brett and Hartnett, O'Farrell. Umpires—McCormick and Klem. Time—1h. 28m.

FRISCH NEARLY TIES RECORD

NEW YORK, April 29—F. F. Frisch, Giant's second baseman, came within one of tying the American League record for assists by second baseman, yesterday, when he made 10 against Philadelphia. The record of 11 was made by Joseph Gedeon of the St. Louis Browns in 1918. The Phillies won the game 7 to 5, despite home runs by Frank Snyder and E. F. Meusel of the Giants.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	0	0—7		10	2
New York	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0—5		7	1

Batteries — Mitchell and Henline; Barnes, Huntzinger and Snyder. Umpires—Pfirman Sweeney and O'Day. Time—2h.

SCHENLEY MEN'S SHOP
Hats Haberdashery
HECK & GEORGE
Schenley Apts.
Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPENCE FIGURES IN THREE FINALS

Wins in the Covered-Court Doubles and Mixed Doubles, but Loses in Singles

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 17—P. D. B. Spence, a well-known Hospitals Rugby footballer and member of last year's South African Davis Cup lawn tennis team, figured in the three finals of the British national covered court championship for 1925, held at Queen's Club, London, successfully defending his title in the men's doubles, with C. H. Kingsley, the former Oxford University "lawner" captain, winning the mixed doubles with Miss E. L. Colyer, and losing the singles title to S. M. Jacob, the All-India Davis Cup team's captain. Spence was not at his best in the singles. He did not play with his usual confidence, and his volleying was too tentative to succeed against a player of Jacob's caliber.

Spence started quite confidently, serving and driving hard, seeking the net at every available opportunity, and putting away his volleys with great precision. On the other hand, Jacob seemed to be feeling his way before settling down to some prearranged plan of campaign. Jacob generally takes a little time to obtain his touch, and it was evident that he was determined to get it before he settled down to the tactics he had thought out beforehand. Spence won the first set at 6—3, with something to spare.

Jacobs Settles Down

Frm the start of the next, Jacob, playing with more certainty and confidence, settled down to break up Spence's persistent volleying campaign by clever lobbing, intermingled with well-disguised passing shots. The lobbing was really the cause of Spence's downfall. Jacob used this stroke with excellent judgment, waiting until Spence was closing in to volley, and lobbing deep to his back hand. This meant that whenever Spence did reach these lobs, which he seldom had the opportunity to do, he could not "kill" them, as he had to attempt to smash, either when he was off his balance, or on the wrong foot.

So cleverly did Jacob disguise his shots, that Spence would hesitate on his way to the net, in the expectation of being lobbed, only to find himself trapped at his feet or passed by a drive down the lines. Spence's very hesitancy proved that Jacob's tactics were puzzling him, and his whole game became very tentative. Jacob leveled matters by taking the second set at 6—4.

In the third set Spence tried a change of tactics, and instead of rushing the net, attempted to play Jacob at his own game from the baseline. These tactics, however, were even less successful against Jacob, who took that set without the loss of a game. The fourth set was productive of the best tennis of the match, and Spence showed, as he always does, that he is at his best when waging an uphill fight. He reverted to his volleying attacks, and was so quick about the court that Jacob had to steer very close to the lines to pass him at all. Jacob tried out every shot he had, but Spence was cutting off his best drives and "killing" the lobs with crispness and decision. Jacob, after the easy way in which he had taken the third set, seemed to be slightly disconcerted by this unexpected resistance, and Spence took the set at 6—4.

Spence' Attack Stopped

In the final set Jacob again asserted himself. His accuracy in lobbing and passing shots came back and again Spence's persistent attacks were broken up by well disguised lobbing. Jacob also concealed his passing shots excellently, and time and again caught Spence going in the wrong direction. Spence's chief weakness lay in the fact that he was not volleying decisively enough and nearly always gave Jacob a second opportunity instead of putting the first volley away, but no doubt, the clever way in which Jacob mixed up his game was the chief cause of this. Jacob's most paying shot was a backhand drive straight down the line. He rarely missed one of these when he was presented with the opportunity to use this shot. The match was a triumph for sound and accurate ground strokes over speed and persistent volleying.

The women's singles championship went to Miss Joan Reid-Thomas, who drove the Hon. Mrs. Colston off the court with a devastating forehand drive. Miss Reid-Thomas has a powerful forehand drive. She takes the ball at the top of the bound, and can hit with great force and accuracy at any angle. She has no pet shot on the forehand, hitting with equal facility and pace straight down the line, across court, or from left court to left court. During the winter, she has improved her backhand considerably and, although it is still only defensive and at times inclined to be uncontrolled, she has no need to run round and defend it as persistently as she did last season.

OLDHAM WINS CUP

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 29—The final match for the Northern Union cup played for annually by professional Rugby football clubs in Yorkshire and Lancashire was won Saturday for the second time by Oldham, which defeated Hull Kingston Rovers at Headingley, 16 points to 3. Oldham's previous victory in this competition was in 1899. The club has just experienced a remarkably successful season, and until Saturday had not a try scored against it in Cup ties.

RELAY MEN GIVEN LETTERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Yale Athletic Association held here, the members of the Yale champion relay swimming team were awarded the major "Y." Those receiving the award are J. D. Bronson '26, P. W. Bunnell '27, Allison Choate '26, J. W. Hall '27S, E. W. Peterson '26, H. S. Sauers '25, and W. S. Stage '26.

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WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY REUNION

Celebrate Thirtieth Anniversary of A.-E. W. H. A.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 17—The tremendous popularity of field hockey among English women at the present time, and the way in which that popularity has grown rapidly from small beginnings, were emphasized strongly at a reunion held in London to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the All-England Women's Hockey Association.

Thirty years ago the association came into being, with only 10 clubs supporting it, when the English ladies were asked to raise a team to meet a team of Irish ladies at Brighton; but today almost 900 clubs are affiliated to the association, which is doing its best to foster a love of field hockeyy among women all over the world.

The game is played today by women in the United Kingdom, United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Holland, and Austria and Germany, whilst the latest request for the rule book the association has received comes from Japan. It is hoped that a women's international federation will be formed in the near future. Women players 30 years ago had a great deal of opposition and ridicule to face, and had endless struggles with "Mrs. Grundy" over the length of their skirts, even until immediately before the war.

Amongst the speakers at the anniversary celebration were the president of the association, Miss Edith Thompson, C. B. E.; Mrs. Cope Cornford, formerly Miss Lawrence, the first honorary secretary, who helped to raise the first team to meet the Irish Ladies in 1895; Miss C. J. Gaskell, the present vice-president, who took an English team to Australia in 1914 and to America in 1921, and last, but not by any means least, Miss W. A. Baumann, the present honorary secretary of the association, who has done so much to further the cause of women's field hockey.

Baerlein Retains Court Tennis Title

London, April 29

E. M. BAERLEIN has retained the amateur court tennis championship by defeating the Hon. C. N. Bruce today in the finals at Queen's Club, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

IOWA NINE BATS WAY TO A 9-TO-7 VICTORY

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 20 (Special)—After trailing University of Illinois by five runs in the early innings, University of Iowa batters came to action and batted their way to a 9-to-7 victory over Coach Carl Lundgren's men here. H. W. Marshall '25, Hawkeye boxman, pitched great ball after the first inning, in which three triples, a double and a single netted the Illini five runs. His curves kept the Illinois batters helpless in the pinches. He had perfect control, issuing no passes.

E. J. Flinn '26, Iowa centerfielder, was the batting star of the game, driving in three runs with a triple and a single and scoring two himself. The Hawkeyes tied the score at 7-all by scoring five runs in the fourth, sending two Illinois pitchers to the showers. W. F. Kinderman '26, who held the Hawkeyes to four hits a week ago, finished the game and was hit hard, yielding the two runs that clinched the game for Iowa.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Iowa	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	0	x—9		10	3
Illinois	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—7		12	2

Batteries—Marshall and Miller; Hoffman, O'Shaughnessy, Kinderman and Erickson, Godeke. Umpires—Lewis and Costello. Time—2h. 20m.

INDIANA NINE WINS OVER CHICAGO, 2 TO 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 29—By bunching hits at the right time, Indiana University defeated University of Chicago here yesterday 2 to 1, in a "Big Ten" baseball game. Until the eighth inning, J. E. Gubbins '25, Maroon lefthander, struck out 11 and held the heavy hitting Hoosiers to one hit. Then W. D. Kight '25, Indiana centerfielder, delivered a double, scoring R. L. Woodward '25, pitcher. Kight got home for the winning run when Charles Link '25, leftfielder, singled. Woodward all but matched the Gubbins delivery, allowing the Maroons only four scattered hits. An error by Capt. F. Niness '25, Hoosier rightfielder, which gave R. N. Howell '25, second baseman, three bases, allowed Gubbins to score in the third frame. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2		3	2
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1		4	1

Batteries—Woodward and Moomaw; Gubbins and Webster.

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OHIO STATE HAS FINE OUTLOOK

Wins First Three 'Big Ten' Games Despite Poor Training Conditions

COLUMBUS, O., April 29 (Special)—Despite the fact that the Ohio State varsity baseball squad was handicapped by inclement weather on its southern trip and for some days after its return home, Coach L. W. St. John, director of athletics at the Buckeye institute, has been very successful in getting his squad into shape for its "Big Ten" championship games with the result that three victories have been credited to it, two at the expense of Purdue University. The scores in the Purdue games were 13 to 9 and 15 to 4, while the other victory was a 6-to-5 one over Indiana University. The next game will be against University of Wisconsin Saturday, and Coach St. John is hopeful of defeating the Badgers.

The Buckeyes are hitting well and this is really a valuable asset for any winning team. The loss of Capt. H. H. Workman '24 by graduation is noticeable. Workman was a star boxman of the Scarlet and Gray. After the last college season he signed a contract, finishing the season with the Boston National League team. Ineligibility claimed another bright pitcher in J. B. Blanchard '27. Blanchard was a star left handed pitcher both in his high school days and as a member of the freshman team, but his services are lost to the varsity for the remainder of the year.

Coach St. John considers W. A. Tarbert '27 a good discovery. This sophomore is capable of holding down jobs as a pitcher, left fielder or catcher, wherever needed the most. He is one of the hardest hitters ever turned out on an Ohio nine. Out of 34 men, remaining after the cut of a squad of 65, 18 men have earned their letter in baseball. The entire infield is made up of veterans while only one new face is seen in the regular outfield.

Infield Doing Well

The infield has been performing in good style, being composed of G. D. Cameron '25 captain of last year's championship basketball team on second base, J. A. Matusoff '25 at his old position on third, M. G. Karow '27 at short and L. R. Walther '25 on first. Matusoff, Karow and Cameron received their letters in basketball this year. Last season Cameron played shortstop, but because of the merits of Karow he was moved to the keystone position.

As substitute infielders who may break into the lineup at any time the Buckeyes have as first basemen, J. A. Lyden '25 and R. R. Leo '25. H. E. Barnes '27 at second, A. M. Tressel '26 at third make up the remainder of the reserve infield talent. Behind the bat, Coach St. John has six men available for use. P. J. Marts '24, who bore the brunt of the receiving last lear, was graduated in the fall quarter and it remains to R. I. Brashear '25, the only substitute who saw service in this position last year, to carry the most of this work. B. R. Davisson '27, F. C. Mackey '27 and W. J. Firestone '27, all sophomores, are also making a strong bid for this job. H. C. Hull '26 is also out for the place.

Three Dependable Outfielders

In the field, the Buckeyes have a dependable garden trio. To start with, Ollie Klee '25, of football fame, is holding down the centerfield spot. It is his third season on the Scarlet and Gray nine. Other men out for this position are S. M. Purvis '26 and A. J. Palko '26. In right field, B. A. Dempsey '26 had been moved from his second-base position of last year, and he is showing good form. His only rival is R. G. Campbell '25. In left field, when not piching, the versatile Tarbert gets the call, and when on the heaving end he is supplanted by G. D. Dancine '27, a newcomer on the team, with good prospects. R. K. Baird '27 is also out as a fielder.

The only regular pitcher to be consistently counted upon is Capt. R. L. Miller '26. Miller won all of his games but one last year that he started in, but his pitching arm has not been so good recently. Along with their older brother-captain are L. J. Miller '26 and C. J. Miller '26. This is declared a novelty, three brothers all retained on the pitching staff of a college team in one season. Supporting Miller and called upon quite often is D. R. Sloteman '26, who has been showing good form in heaving his curves. S. M. Purvis '26, substitute outfielder, may get a call in the box. Another regular pitcher from last year is F. R. Dobric '25. On the southern trip Dobric showed up very well, this being his last year in college. Other boxmen are M. N. Good '26, H. E. Fromme '27 and W. H. Cahow '27.

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PICK-UPS

PITCHER G. H. STEVENS of Howard College of Birmingham, Ala., will join the Philadelphia Athletics in Washington, this week, according to announcement by hte management. It was also announced that Albert Reitz and Charles Willis, pitchers, have been released to minor clubs.

The Cincinnati National League Baseball Club is to have a new playing field seating 50,000 according to an announcement by A. G. Herrmann, president. The cost of the new structure will be about $1,500,000 it is announced. The use of the field is not to be restricted to baseball alone.

Opening of the third week of play in the major leagues today finds unreckoned teams still holding high places in the standings. Cincinnati in the National League and Philadelphia and Cleveland in the American are still making their bids for the first places.

Detroit in the American and Pittsburgh in the National League, figured as pennant contenders in their respective leagues, have vied with each other in straight defeats. Pittsburgh lost six straight before it recovered, while Detroit lost its seventh straight, yesterday.

The return of Rogers Hornsby to the St. Louis Cardinals' lineup was a signal for an increase in his batting average when he hit two times safely in three times at bat. His average is now .432.

G. H. Sisler of the St. Louis Americans hit in his fourteenth consecutive game yesterday. He not only hit once but made three hits in five times at bat. All doubt as to his ability to give the hitters a race for the leadership this year has been dispensed with.

EUROPEAN SPORT NOTES

LONDON, April 14 (Special Correspondence)—Brig.-Gen. R. J. Kentish, C. M. G., D. S. O., honorary secretary of the British Olympic Association, and F. P. Low were appointed delegates to the International Olympic Conference at Prague in May, at the first meeting of the B. O. A.'s new council, here, recently. Among other matters, the council decided to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to receive a deputation, regarding the abolition of the present entertainments tax in connection with amateur sports meetings of all kinds. Sir Park Goff, M. P., a well-known sporting member of the House of Commons, agreed to introduce the deputation.

H. J. Finchett, a member of the City of Birmingham team, is the individual gymnastics champion of England for 1925. The club title has gone once more to the Northampton Polytechnic Institute.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	10	3	.769
Jersey City	9	5	.643
Newark	7	7	.500
Toronto	7	7	.500
Reading	7	7	.500
Rochester	6	8	.429
Buffalo	6	9	.400
Syracuse	3	9	.250

RESULTS TUESDAY

Rochester 5, Jersey City 4.
Buffalo at Reading (postponed).
Syracuse at Baltimore (postponed).

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	11	4	.733
Nashville	9	5	.643
Memphis	10	6	.625
New Orleans	7	8	.467
Birmingham	7	8	.467
Chattanooga	6	10	.375
Little Rock	5	10	.333
Mobile	5	10	.333

RESULTS TUESDAY

Birmingham 6, New Orleans 2.
Memphis 6, Nashville 5.
Mobile 12, Atlanta 3.
Chattanooga 4, Little Rock 3.

WILCE GETS COAST OFFER

COLUMBUS, O., April 29—J. W. Wilce, football coach at Ohio State University, has received an offer to become athletic director of the southern branch of the University of California, it was announced here yesterday. Wilce has reached no decision on the offer. It is reliably reported that he has been offered an annual salary of $15,000. His present salary is $7500. He has been football coach here since 1912.

DENTON SPLITS SERIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 29—Coming within an inning of the world's record with his performance of 23 innings, A. H. Kieckhefer of this city defeated T. S. Denton of Kansas City in the afternoon game in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League here yesterday. The score was 50 to 15. Denton came back at night, however, scoring 50 to 46 in 50 innings. Kieckhefer had runs of 6 and 7, Denton going high at 11. They split the series.

RUSSIAN IMPROVES LEAD

BADEN-BADEN, April 29 (AP)—The Russian master, A. A. Alekhine, improved his lead in the international chess tournament yesterday, defeating Sir G. H. Thomas of England, while the Pole, A. K. Rubinstein, who is in second place, was held to a draw by E. D. Bogoljubow of Russia. F. J. Marshall, the United States champion, drew against Dr. Savilly Tartakower of Austria. Carlos Torre of New York was defeated by

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U. S. L. T. A. PICKS AMERICAN TEAM

Tennis Players Will Face English Overseas

NEW YORK, April 29—The United States Lawn Tennis Association yesterday announced the appointment of an American team to compete in England in June in an international match against an English team as well as in the all-England championships at Wimbledon.

None of the United States' present international stars have been included in the selections. W. T. Tilden 2d., Vincent Richards, W. M. Johnston and the Kinsey brothers were obliged to decline invitations due to business engagements or other demands upon them during the period of the scheduled matches, the association explained. Prior to this announcement the impression had been given that Johnston and Richards would seek the Wimbledon title.

The team will include two rising young players from the midwest and the Pacific coast, who came to the front last summer—John Hennessey of Indianapolis and Ray Casey of San Francisco. Other members of the team are C. S. Garland of New York, formerly of Pittsburgh; L. B. Williams of Chicago, and L. B. Rice and J. B. Fenno Jr. of New England. Garland will act as captain of the delegation.

Hennessey, who was No. 7 in the national ranking and No. 1 in the western ranking last season, reached the fourth round of the 1924 national tournament after defeating Takeichi Harada, the Japanese player; Paul Kong, of the Chinese Davis Cup team, and Jean Borotra, French star. Casey's chief accomplishment last year was a victory over Borotra.

Arrangements for the team match call for four singles and one doubles match to be played June 16 and 17.

A team will also be sent to Australia next winter in the event that the United States succeeds in retaining the Davis Cup.

MANY ENTRIES FOR OPEN GOLF TOURNEY

NEW YORK, April 29—An early rush of entries from leading amateur and professional golfers for the 1925 United States open championship at Worcester, Mass., last night, swamped the officials of the United States Golf Association. With 242 players already on the list, the championship committee announced that at least 100 more entries were expected by Friday, the closing day.

Among the outstanding amateurs entered are R. T. Jones Jr., the 1923 champion and present amateur champion, and Charles Evans Jr., former open and amateur champion, many times winner of the western title. Angel de la Torre of Madrid, Spain, is the only foreign entrant.

HOLLAND DEFEATS GERMANY

THE HAGUE, April 17 (Special Correspondence)—In an association football match played at the Amsterdam Stadium recently between the national teams of Germany and Holland, the latter won by 2 goals to 1. A fortnight before the visitors had defeated the renowned Belgians at Antwerp. It had been raining all morning, but the weather changed about noon and a strong wind dried the ground. At the time of the kickoff, about 35,000 people were present, among them the German Ambassador Baron Lucius von Stoedten, the German consul-general, Prince von Hatzfeldt Tachenberg and the Dutch minister of Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer van Karnebeek. The Dutchmen won the toss and chose to play with the wind behind them. A German offensive was immediately followed by keen mid-field play and at last, just before half-time the Dutchmen scored after the German goalkeeper had made a belated sortie from his charge. After the interval the Germans had the advantage of the wind, but did not profit greatly by it and soon had a second goal scored against them. They rallied after this, and from a scrimmage near the goal, obtained their solitary point.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Yale 9, West Virginia 3.
Providence 3, Maine 1.
Holy Cross 5, Syracuse 3.
Colby 10, Connecticut State 4.
Indiana 2, Chicago 1.
Ohio State 4, Ohio Wesleyan 3.
Baylor 5, Arkansas 0.
Oberlin 15, Hiram 3.
Eastern Illinois Normal 10, Indiana State Normal 4.
Dennison 7, Ohio 1.

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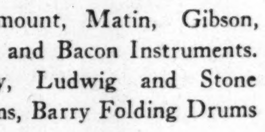
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Columbia Crews Leave for Penn

Will Train Until Saturday, When They Compete in Their First Race

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Columbia varsity, junior and freshman crews will leave here tonight for Philadelphia, where they will complete their training for the first race of the season on Saturday with Yale University and University of Pennsylvania.

Three of the men now boated in the varsity shell are veterans: Capt. L. H. Tilhonen '25 at No. 7, K. E. Wilberg '26 at No. 5, and N. T. Buddine '26 at No. 2. W. A. Remy, installed at stroke early this year, has retired to enter business, his place being taken by H. A. Van Wyck '26, junior varsity stroke last year. Roegner at No. 6 and Thayer at No. 3 are second-year men who have won coach Miller's approval, while T. B. Walker '25 at bow and D. H. Jackson '26 at No. 4 were all boated with the junior varsity in 1924.

Coach Miller and his assistants, George Waschek and W. H. Marshall of the 1924 varsity, have been handicapped by the absence of several of the freshman oarsmen in their attempts to get together a winning freshman eight. As for the 150-pounders, the only veteran is E. A. Thompson '25, the stroke. Coach Miller says that they are not as far advanced as the 1924 oarsmen were at a similar stage, but they appear to have greater possibilities.

Indoor practice at Columbia started in the crew room in the gymnasium on Feb. 10, Coach Miller keeping his men on the machines until March 15, when the scene of activities was shifted to the Harlem. After gradually accustoming the men to outdoor work, the Morningside tutor utilized the eastern vacation period to put them through a stiff series of two workouts a day.

Coach Miller, who is now in his second year as chief tutor of the Lion oarsmen, looks forward to a moderately successful campaign in comparison with the 1924 season. Five regattas will give the Columbia eights a thorough test, the schedule including the Columbia-Penn-Yale attraction Saturday, the Childs Cup Race on the Harlem on May 23 and the Intercollegiates at Poughkeepsie.

M. C. C. MAY TOUR INDIA

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, April 29—There is a movement afoot to secure a visit of the Marylebone Cricket Club's team from England, during the coming winter, to India, and some progress already has been made toward securing necessary guarantees. The idea was initiated by the Calcutta Cricket Club, Bombay, where cricket is most popular, and it has guaranteed its share of the expenses. All cricket centers of India are being circularized, and there is little doubt that favorable answers will be forthcoming. If so, the invitation will immediately be sent to the M. C. C. It has been proposed that the team arrive Oct. 16, spend three weeks in Bombay, and successively visit Bangalore, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and Karachi, sailing Feb. 8. The tour, if it materializes, will mark an epoch in Indian cricket.

PACIFIC COAST STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	16	4	.800
Salt Lake City	15	5	.750
Los Angeles	13	9	.591
Seattle	9	11	.450
Sacramento	9	12	.429
Oakland	7	12	.368
Vernon	7	15	.318
Portland	5	13	.278

RESULTS TUESDAY

Vernon 5, Portland 4.
Seattle 6, Oakland 5.
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 1.
San Francisco 17, Salt Lake City 7.

VERMONT ELECTS MOULTON

NORTHFIELD, Vt., April 29—B. H. Moulton of Derby, a pitcher on the varsity for two seasons, has been elected captain of the Norwich University baseball team.

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During May there is also a sale of pretty All-Day Dresses, in a great variety of styles and colors, at low prices. A feature of the sale—Raidioux-Chiffon Frocks, thin, cool frocks of a silky-looking new material, in many lovely colors, $5.85.
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PRINCETON HAS NEW POLO FOUR

Coach F. B. Prickett Hopes to Defend Despite Loss of Veterans

PRINCETON, N. J., April 29—When the Princeton University pony polo four takes the field at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club next June to defend the intercollegiate championship title which it won last year, the Orange and Black will have to face its rivals with four men who were not members of the quartet which won in 1924 as all of the champions are ineligible this year.

Princeton had a most successful season last year, as it not only won the championship of the intercollegiate association, but captured the college championship of the United States by defeating the University of Arizona four, winners of the western college title. To make as good a showing this year is the aim of the Tiger coaches, although they realize that they are going to have to work hard to accomplish their purpose.

Juniors and Sophomores

The men who are now being trained for the team are I. H. Clothier 3d '26, H. R. Erdman '27, E. B. L. Waterhouse '26 and F. K. Bottomley '27. It is to be noted that three of these men are juniors while the other two are sophomores, which assures the Orange and Black of veterans for next year. These five have been picked from a squad of some 60 candidates who answered the call for practice.

Clothier, who is captain of the quartet, served as a substitute on last year's team and is occupying the No. 1 position this spring. Colkett is at No. 2, Erdman at No. 3, while Waterhouse is playing back. These men are doing remarkably well for so early in the season and the coaches are confident of getting them in shape to make a fine showing. Last year they won the title by defeating Yale in the final game of the tournaments and they expect the Elis will furnish the most serious opposition this year.

Twenty-Three Mounts

Twenty-three private mounts are in the string at Princeton, and the Tigers should be well-mounted when they ride on the field for the defense of their title. In addition, of course, they have the mounts from the R. O. T. C. unit from which to draw.

The Princeton team has won two of the last three intercollegiate outdoor tournaments, capturing the title for the first time at Meadowbrook in 1922, losing in the final to Yale in 1923, and winning again last year. The team, under the coaching of Capt. F. B. Prickett, has always specialized in teamwork, and it was this quality that carried the team through to its triumphs last season, when Charles Newbold '25, D. S. Holbrook '24, W. H. Jackson '24, and T. M. Bancroft '24 wore the Orange and Black.

A long schedule of games has been prepared, and the team will get plenty of preliminary practice before it goes into the tournament play.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN POLITICS OPPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 17—"I think there is no room in the Conservative Party for a secret society—no room at all," said a member of the Wansbeck Conservative Association, when told, at a meeting of that body, of the formation in Northumberland of a Provincial Grand Lodge of the National Conservative Association—a fact which was recently cabled to The Christian Science Monitor by Sir Alfred Robbins.

"We are wide enough, open enough and have nothing to hide," he went on, and added: "I am afraid this movement will materially reduce support from the workers in Northumberland." "You have raised something like a hornets' nest," was the chairman's reply to this outburst, to which the member replied: "That was my intention." It is thus apparent that the further progress of the movement to establish lodges on the Masonic model is likely to meet a good deal of opposition from within the ranks of the Conservative Party as well as from without.

ENGINEERS TO AID REFORESTATION WORK

Fifteen hundred representatives of engineering, industry, education and other fields will assemble at Milwaukee, Wis., May 18, for a four-day national meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the largest of the engineering societies.

Forestry will be a central feature of the sessions, according to the announcement by President W. F. Durand, who said that the society would co-operate with the United States Government and other agencies in fostering a nation-wide reforestation policy, following American Forest Week, proclaimed by President Coolidge.

HARRISON RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP GIVEN

Professors and Students Honored in Awards

PHILADELPHIA, April 29—Appointment of Charles Chilton Pearson, professor of political science at Wake Forest, N. C., and Ephraim Avigdor Speiser, lecturer in Semitics in the graduate school of the college department of the University of Pennsylvania, to Harrison Research fellowships in history and Semitics, is announced by Herman V. Ames, dean of the graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania.

Fifty-seven fellowship and scholarship appointments also are announced. Ten of the graduate school members received Harrison fellowships in various subjects which bear an annual stipend of $1000. The university gave 29 scholarships.

The Pemfield scholarships in international law and diplomacy carry the largest stipends. The annual allowance is $2000 with the provision that the recipients study abroad.

Charles Fairman, of Cambridge, Mass., who is at present an assistant instructor in political science at Harvard University, is one recipient, while Warren H. Kelchner of Valparaiso, Ind., is the other. Mr. Fairman expects to study at the University of Paris and other French universities, while Mr. Kelchner will study at Oxford University and at Geneva.

SWISS EXPORTS SHOW INCREASE OVER IMPORTS

GENEVA, April 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Swiss customs figures for 1924 show the total imports to have been 2,504,000,000 francs, and the total exports 2,009,000,000 francs, the excess of imports being thus 495,000,000 francs or about 20 per cent. The figures for 1923 were 2,243,000,000 francs, and 1,717,000,000 francs, respectively, giving a difference of 526,000,000 francs or 23.5 per cent. Swiss trade during last year, therefore, not only showed a large all-round increase, but a considerable reduction in the adverse commercial balance, the exports having increased in a larger measure than the imports.

Comparing the figures with 1913, and taking the pre-war figure as 100, exports in 1924 are represented by 145 and imports by 130 (in 1923 by 125 and 117, respectively). These figures, however, must be considered in relation to the general increase in prices, and taking the pre-war prices as the basis, it is found that exports in 1924 are represented by 88 and imports by 86.

The improvement in Swiss trade has been progressive since 1921, and as regard exports the level of 1913 would have been reached but for the crisis in the embroidery trade and in a lesser degree in the cheese and

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Frances Prescott, Boston, Mass.
William Gray Purcell, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. George H. Kaiser, New Haven, Conn.
Robert M. Davisson, Boston, Mass.
Leroy S. Green, Philadelphia, Pa.

BRITAIN BEGINS STEEL HOUSES

Telford, Weir, Atholl Types Compete—Labor Calls for Union Wages

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 29—A constant queue, which caused a 10-minute wait before the would-be house viewer could get into the all-steel house at the Olympia Ideal Home Exhibition, testified to the interest taken in a house that looks nice, can be easily and quickly erected, and is cheap. There were several small houses on view, but that erected by a Birmingham firm was the only type constructed of metal and is known as the Telford type.

The exhibit consisted of two semi-detached non-parlor type houses with ground and upper floors, built of pressed steel plates which can be lined with either steel plates or asbestos board. The type inspected by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was lined with asbestos and would probably be preferable from an acoustical point of view. No stanchions are required, as the plates are pressed in the form of a box and bolted together by turned-in-flanges, so giving a T-formation.

No Skilled Labor Required

The whole house can be built by unskilled labor. No bricklayers, slaters, or plasterers are required, as every component part is made at the factory and has only to be bolted into place on its site. No wet materials, such as mortar for bricks, or plaster are used, so that the house can be lived in as soon as erected. Each consists of a large living-room, kitchen-scullery, bath-room and coal-cupboard on the ground floor, and three good bedrooms above.

Advantage is taken of the six-inch cavity between the walls which are in contact with the roof, and also the exterior of the chimney flues, to circulate warm air throughout the walls. The chimney flues themselves are cast-iron pipes, and the heat radiating from their exterior is transmitted round the house, owing to the contact of the flue pipes with the air in the cavity and roof space.

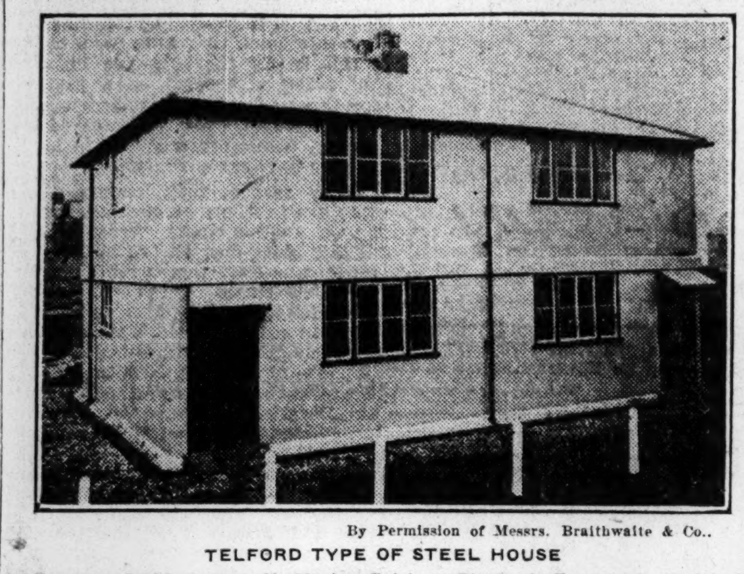
Steel Shell Supports Structure

The house is distinct from other types, as the whole steel shell is the supporting medium for the structure. This is completed first and closed in in such a way that the work of lining and laying the floors can be carried on under cover. The system is adaptable to a wide range of architectural designs, so that a monotonous uniformity can be avoided; for instance, bay windows or turrets can be added, and houses other than rectangular in shape can be built. The standard price of each house is £450, with £10 extra for a bay window. This is inclusive of wiring, piping, and drain connections, but exclusive of the concrete foundations.

This type has been passed by the Ministry of Health and over 200 have already been ordered by different corporations. Compared to brick construction it is claimed that upkeep of a steel house is low, all that is required being a recoating of the exterior plates annually. The house is practically fireproof, the inner walls being of thick asbestos panels secured by wooden fillets.

The only steel houses which have been passed by the Ministry of Health are those known as the Weir and Atholl types, called after their originators, Lord Weir and the Duke of Atholl. At the time of writing, while Lord Weir is ready to go ahead, his operations are held up by a union dispute. The Building Trade Union insists that building trade wages be paid; irrespective of the fact that the labor employed will be "unskilled." This apparently, because the house has a wooden frame, whereas the Telford type is "all-steel." Lord Weir likens the method of assembly to that of a child building with Meccano, and contends that it would be unfair to pay the high building trade rates to unskilled laborers, added to which the cost of his house would be greatly increased.

One Solution of Britain's Housing Problem



By Permission of Messrs. Braithwaite & Co.

TELFORD TYPE OF STEEL HOUSE

In Erection of This Cottage No Mortar, Brick, or Plaster Is Employed. Its Whole-Steel Shell Forms the Supporting Medium, and Parts Need Simply Bolting Together.

A. JOFFE DENIES JAPANESE PACT

Minister Thinks American Business Will Induce Soviet Recognition

VIENNA, April 13 (Special Correspondence)—Adolf Joffe recently received the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the rather magnificent quarters of what used to be known as the Russian Embassy in Vienna. The Soviet Minister is an exceedingly agreeable person with whom to talk, his face lighting up every now and then with a smile. Besides his own and Oriental tongues, Mr. Joffe speaks good English, French, and German.

Two of the most interesting matters touched on in the course of conversation were the relations and attitude of the Soviets to the United States and to the League of Nations. With regard to the former, Mr. Joffe is not of the opinion that the Government of the United States will alter much its general foreign policy during the next four years, but he considers Mr. Borah worth watching, and believes that the business men who desire to regulate the commercial relations with the Soviets will influence the Government's policies sufficiently to bring about the recognition of the Soviets within the present year.

Attitude of Soviets

Concerning the League of Nations, Mr. Joffe said:

> In its present form the League is only a hegemony of the great powers. We are against this League of Nations as so constituted. Our point of view is that all peoples must be equal. The ideal would be to have a United States of the World, or a United States of Europe, but this is not really possible.
>
> What is possible is that a change be made in the present League, whereby those articles be eliminated which give the Entente more rights than those allowed other states. When the United States and Germany come together with the purpose of altering the present status of the League, then will Soviet Russia also be prepared to join the League.

Military Pact With Japan Denied

Mr. Joffe denied the rumor that the Soviets had a military convention with both China and Japan. With the former, however, he explained that it was "a friendly treaty," but with the latter nation it was still incomplete because of the imperialistic nature of the present Government. "We have a feeling of sympathy with the people of Japan," added the Minister, "and we recognize no race distinction, whether it be white or yellow."

Mr. Joffe took up other matters briefly: "The policy of the Soviets in central Europe was to make freedom, to help in economic reconstruction and in this struggle for freedom. The economic reconstruction of Europe cannot take place without Russia, and the question of the reconstruction of Europe is the question of the reconstruction of Russia. All Europe needs the food which Russia can supply." In one instance, he stated more specifically, of Austria: "We have been approached by Austria on the subject of an economic treaty, and we have nothing against it."

Dealing finally for a moment with the subject of religion, the Soviet Minister stated:

> We have no concordat or special understanding with the Roman Catholic Church. We have told its dignitaries, as we have told the representatives of other denominations, that religion is now entirely a private question. We believe in the full freedom of all religions. It is no longer a question of the State.

STORE WINDOW EXHIBIT IS "ART WEEK" FEATURE

PHILADELPHIA, April 27 (Special Correspondence)—Among other features connected with the observation of "Art Week," May 2 to 9, in this city will be the exhibition in store windows of about 1200 paintings and works of art. These will cover a wide range—oils, water colors, etchings, illustrations, pastels, black and whites, sculptures.

The Philadelphia Art Association, which is sponsoring the exhibition, has announced prizes of gold medals for the best contributions in oil, water colors and sculpture with appropriate awards for other works. The total value of the exhibits will be $1,000,000, it is estimated.

SUNSET STORIES

House To Let

IT WAS the time of year when birds come and settle for the summer, and John and Mary hoped that this season a bird family would make its home in the bird-house in the old apple tree in the back yard. It was a pleasant bird-house, in the colonial cottage style, with green blinds painted on it, and a red roof, so that it looked like a real colonial bird-cottage. It even had what looked like a chimney, though, of course, it wasn't a real chimney, because birds don't build fires. And it had been put up brand-new in the tree a year ago. But all last summer it had stood empty. There were plenty of birds around, but none of them came to live in the colonial bird-cottage. Now the birds were coming back, and so far none of them had decided to live in it.

Now the winter time is over,
Now the fields are turning green,
Soon the nodding purple clover
In the meadows will be seen.

Busy as they well can be,
All day long without a rest,
Everywhere you see a tree,
Birds are building them a nest.

This situation greatly disturbed John and Mary. They talked about it to each other, and then they talked about it to their Uncle John who happened to be making a visit.

"I'm not a bird myself," said Uncle John, "so I don't know how birds feel about houses, but that seems to me a perfectly good bird-house."

"It's a fine bird-house," said John. "And birds do live in bird-houses because we've seen them."

"The only thing I can think of," said Uncle John, "is that perhaps the birds think it has been taken for the season. Suppose we put up a sign so that any bird that comes along will know that there isn't any bird family living there already."

"I think that is a very good idea," said Mary. "And there's some nice black paint in the barn."

So they all went out to the barn, and Uncle Robert painted a sign, and they hung it on the tree just under the colonial bird-cottage.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER
You don't have to pay
Anything.
Mary and John—Real Estate.

Two mornings after that John and Mary came down in the yard. They looked at the colonial bird-cottage. And then they hurried indoors to find their uncle.

"What do you think has happened, Uncle John," began Mary.

"They're making a nest in the bird-house," said John.

"I'm not a bit surprised to hear it," said Uncle John. "It's a very attractive bird-house, with all modern conveniences, and I don't see how any fair-minded bird could expect to get anything cheaper."

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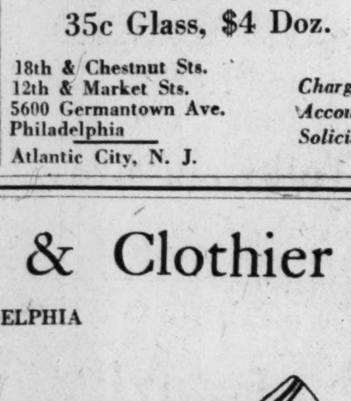

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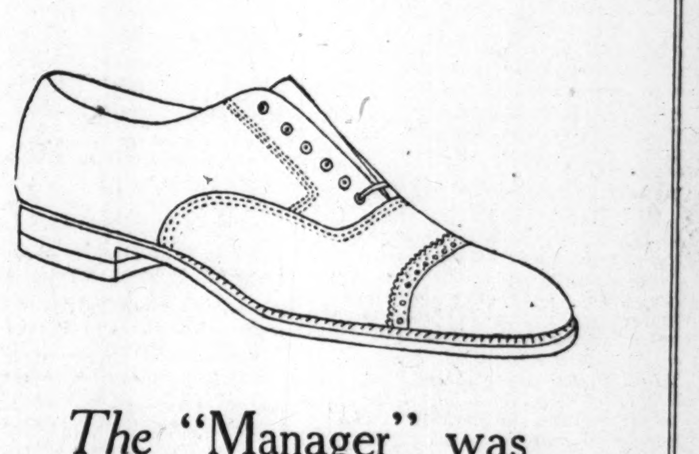

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A House and a Man

Jefferson and Monticello, by Paul Wilstach. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $5.00.

A RARE story of a house and a man is told by Mr. Paul Wilstach in "Jefferson and Monticello." The book will give many readers a new idea of Jefferson, for it may be surmised that he is not very generally thought of as an architect. In his "Notes on Virginia," written in 1782 to answer a request for information made by a member of the French legation in Philadelphia occurs a significant passage but one not familiar to the average reader.

"The private buildings," wrote Jefferson, "are very rarely constructed of stone or brick, much the greatest portion being of scantling and boards, plastered with lime. It is impossible to devise things more ugly, uncomfortable, and happily more perishable. There are two or three plans, on one of which, according to its size, most of the houses in the state are built. . . . The genius of architecture seems to have shed its maledictions on this land. Buildings are often erected by individuals at considerable expense. To give them symmetry and taste would not increase their cost. . . . But the first principles of the art are unknown, and there exists scarcely a model among us sufficiently chaste to give an idea of them."

Life-Long Associations

Thomas Jefferson and the house he built were so associated, his interest in creating and perfecting his estate on the mountain top ran so continuously through his lifetime, that they can be written about together, and the result is biography. Born at the foot of the mountain, he was youthfully at home on the site of Monticello when the future grounds were a forest; and he began to live there, early in 1770, when the clearing had only just been made. At that time he wrote to a friend in England, "I have lately removed to the mountain from whence this is dated and with which you are not unacquainted. I have here but one room, which, like the cobbler's, serves me for parlour, for kitchen and hall. I may add for bedchamber and study, too. My friends sometimes take a temperate dinner with me and then retire to look for beds elsewhere."

In this one-room structure, after the Royal Governor had dissolved the Virginia House of Burgesses and a convention had been called to choose members for the Continental Congress, Jefferson wrote the Instructions to Members, which was widely circulated through the colonies, gravely influenced the thought of the hour, anticipated the Declaration of Independence, and was printed in England under the title "A Summary View of the Rights of British America." The British Government promptly made him subject to a Bill of Attainder. And to this small house Jefferson also brought his bride, and therein they began housekeeping.

Jefferson's Drawings

For the Monticello that was to be—the name, meaning Little Mountain in Italian, came probably from his acquaintance with that language—Jefferson made his own drawings, 300 sheets of them being now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and these show that he had found his ideal in the plates of Andrea Palladio.,

"There is," says Mr. Wilstach, "the inevitable curiosity as to when and where and how this young colonial in his early twenties became acquainted and enamoured with the leader of the Italian classical architecture of the sixteenth century. The answer almost inevitably is in the parties quarrées at the Governor's palace at Williamsburg. The talk of the scientific Small, the profound, well-disciplined Wythe, and the urban and elegant Fauquier led the youth up many unfrequented lanes. Up one of these he found Palladio. With what unimagined delight he took the beautiful plates into his hands, the art of the great master into his soul."

Williamsburg, capital of the colony, was the seat of the College of William and Mary; Dr. William Small of Scotland was the professor of mathematics and also of philosophy, a friend of Chancellor Wythe, one of the greatest of the colonial lawyers, and both were friends of the Royal Governor, Francis Fauquier. And so the friendship and admiration which Dr. Small soon came to entertain for student Thomas Jefferson brought him into this highly cultured group; he became one of the four who dined together at the Governor's table. "At those dinners," Jefferson said afterward, "I have heard more good sense, more rational and philosophical conversations, than in all my life besides."

Mr. Wilstach's book, therefore, presents Jefferson from a new angle of observation and record. He was much away from Monticello, but his constant interest, however interrupted by larger concerns, in perfecting Monticello, and his comings and goings provide a thread of continuity running through a long life. A visitor has left recorded a glimpse of the aged Jefferson moving about his beloved house: "There was a large glass door which opened upon the hall, and separated Mr. Jefferson's apartment from it. Whilst we sat in the hall, a tall, attenuated figure, slightly stooping forward . . . slowly walked across the space visible through this glass door. It was Mr. Jefferson. He was dressed in a costume long out of fashion—small-clothes, a waistcoat with flaps, and, as it struck us, in the brief view we had, some remains of embroidery. The silence of the footfall, the venerable figure, the old costume, and the short space in which the image glided past the glass door, made a strange and mysterious impression upon us."

The later vicissitudes of the place were pathetic. Readers of Mr. Wilstach's book, who have come to know this story of a home, will be personally glad that Monticello, restored to its original state, is to become a national possession. Probably, too, they will have opportunity to help on that desirable end. For it was only in 1923 that the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association entered into a contract with the owner of Monticello for its eventual purchase, and that the money will be forthcoming to complete the purchase is not to be doubted.

Three Books for Patriots

Jefferson and Monticello, by Paul Wilstach (Doubleday Page, $5).

The Day of Concord and Lexington, by Allen French (Little Brown, $4).

Drums, by James Boyd (Scribner, $2.50).

Why Read Books?

Literature and Living, Junior High School Series, by Rollo L. Lyman and Howard C. Hill. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Book One, $1.48; Books Two and Three, $1.56 each.

THE general title of these three books, "Literature and Living," suggests that heretofore literature has not been closely associated with living. At least it suggests that their association has been left more or less to chance, that their relationship has not been explicitly noted as far as the schoolroom is concerned. But the junior high school has been established not only that there might be an unbroken continuity between the elementary and the high school but that the pupil might begin to see for himself the fundamental values in certain school studies as applied to himself and his future needs.

These books, therefore, are the result of intelligent effort to help the increasing junior high school thousands to see that the moral truths, human aspirations, broad human understanding, and literary form and style found in the best literature are vital to daily life and immensely conducive to happiness. They afford an "opportunity to teach pupils that true literature, whatever its form or age, is a living reality interpreting life everywhere and at all times."

Pupils who have already begun to follow some of the best writers in the best magazines of today, will recognize some of the newer names represented in these books. Of course, many standard authors have also been included. The systematic arrangement of the selections under such heads as "Making Homes," "Finding and Doing One's Work," "Promoting World Fellowship," etc., should not only encourage desirable reading habits, but should attract numberless adults who have long ago technically passed the "junior high" age. In fact, the makeup and content of these volumes is such that they should be made available to libraries, university extension courses, and various other agencies busy in the promotion of adult education.

Far in advance of the one-time textbook in this field, which depended largely upon the prosaic, all-of-a-type questions at the end of each selection or chapter, "Literature and Living" provides questions and problems which will arouse thought, stimulate worth-while discussion, and focus attention upon the meaning of the selections. The volumes furnish a central, unifying core of thought material, around which to focus individual and class projects.

"THE CRUSADER"

WINIFRED LENNIHAN

Old New England Taverns

We Visit Old Inns, by Mary Harrod Northend. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $3.

THE one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the American Revolution brings in its train a list of books on historic relics in America even greater than the usual yearly output, which is always copious. Mary Harrod Northend's book on old New England inns will have special attraction for summer pilgrims and for all those who are taking stock this year of their Colonial and Revolutionary heirlooms.

Miss Northend has given an account of her visits to more than 20 ancient taverns in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut. Her report bears some evidence of haste in writing and lacks the mellow flavor which has characterized her earlier books, "Colonial Homes and Their Furnishings" and "Historic Homes of New England." Nevertheless it rouses a desire in the curious-minded reader to go on such a pilgrimage for himself, to see the smoke-stained rafters, the enormous fireplaces and corner cupboards of those inns.

Massachusetts Inns

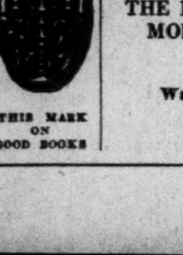
The reader will find most of the inns mentioned by Miss Northend to be in Massachusetts. Going north from Boston he will come upon them in Marblehead and Magnolia, in Salem, which is Miss Northend's own town, in Ipswich, Newburyport and Georgetown, in Danvers and Andover; or south in Marshfield and Dennis. Or he may go inland and find them in Concord, in Wayland and Sudbury and Marlboro, in Groton and Deerfield. One trip took Miss Northend to Hillsborough, N. H., with its memories of the Pierce family, both the Revolutionary general and the President. Another trip was to Connecticut, to Meriden and Norwalk.

When Miss Northend keeps to her own particular field, that of early New England furnishings, she is most easy, instructive and delightful. Each of the inns she describes contains good examples of some distinctive type of house furnishing. Thus she is enabled to talk admirably about old brasses, pewter, Sheffield ware, and luster, about Lowestoft and Bohemian glass, salt glaze and tobies, scenic wall paper and hooked rugs, printed cottons, bandboxes, samplers, bottles, four-posters, clocks—the list is long because her information is curious and wide. She does not impart enough of it to make her book a work of authoritative reference for the inveterate collector, but quite enough to make it pleasantly informative for the ordinary housewife who may own a little pewter or a piece of salt glaze, or may care to pick up an antique here and there in her motor trips and would prefer to have it genuine.

The Olde Burnham House

One of the inns which Miss Northend describes, Ye Olde Burnham House at Ipswich, contains a room chosen by a competent committee as the best example of seventeenth century architecture and decoration in America and reproduced in its entirety in the wing of Western decorative art in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. The house was built as a private residence in 1640 by Thomas Hart and after 300 years is still stanch and strong and contains some remarkable paneling and construction work. The bricks of the side walls were made of clay taken from the swamp, mixed with powdered clam shells with a binder of chopped marsh grass, and were proof against Indian arrows.

Many of these inns have dispensed public hopitality ever since Colonial days. The tavern was a part of the community center of those early towns. With the church and the training ground it supplied a place for the interchange of political and social ideas and the fostering of a love of liberty.



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THE MASTERS OF MODERN ART
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This and the Other Illustrations on This Page Are Reproduced From "Actors and Others," a Book of Caricatures by Roland Young, the Neil McRae of "Beggar on Horseback." The Volume Is Published in an Edition Limited to 550 Copies by Pascal Covici of Chicago.

A Jewish Feminist

My Portion, by Rebekah Kohut. New York: Thomas Seltzer. $3.50.

AT THE end of this book Mrs. Kohut writes: "Life, above all, is a going on, a never resting." And so her portion, as presented in this book, has been. It is an absorbing and heart-giving story of the struggle of a young Jewish girl, and her gradual forging ahead to become one of the foremost of Jewish women, who has worked for her race and her sex, has wrought as many changes for the good as seems possible for one woman to do.

Rebekah Bettelheim was the daughter of a Rabbi, a man of high intellect, a tolerant, thoughtful man. When she wanted to marry Dr. Alexander Kohut, a man nearly twice her age who had six children, some her contemporaries, he saw she was convinced that here lay her happiness, and he forebore to interfere. Dr. Kohut was a brilliant man and from him she learned much of life and people, knowledge that was of the utmost benefit to her when she was forced, alone, to support her young stepson.

To her life became always "a going on, a never resting," for she was of the stuff that leaders are made of. She was burning with a desire to help those of her kind who were unable to help themselves. She was an ardent suffragist, a modernist, and always she was led along by her enthusiams, coupled with her ability, until she was elected president of the World Congress of Jewish Women, organized in 1923.

"My Portion" is a book of great interest to those women who feel keenly the struggle their sex has had in winning individual liberty. Jewish women were handicapped in this struggle for freedom by the fact that they were even more closely guarded in their homes and less encouraged in intellectual attainment than were those of other races. Rebekah Kohut's personal narrative is an inspiring book for women, an educational one for men.

"THE SAGE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY"

HENDRIK VAN LOON

Whither, by Dawn Powell (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2) is the story of Zoe Bourne, who goes to New York to become a dramatist. In her boarding house she meets other women of various ages all bent upon a career—the stage, art, music, motion pictures. Maisie alone isn't looking for a career but is content with her job of filing. Incidentally she is the only one in the house always in sufficient funds to lend a little to the impecunious and improvident rest. Zoe goes through all sorts of experiences and hears of others from her associates—adventures encountered by a girl having to do with theatrical managers and the coterie of Greenwich Village. The theme is the old one of matrimony versus a career, with the dice loaded in favor of matrimony.

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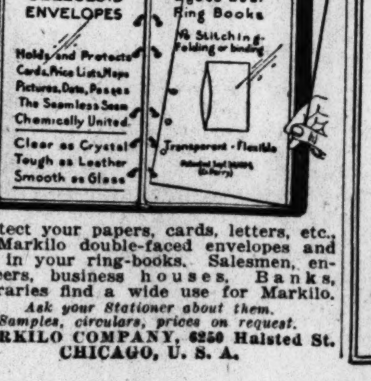

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In Unknown Warwickshire

Unknown Warwickshire, by Mary Dormer Harris. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.00.

UNIFORM with other volumes in a series that has already described and pictured the English counties of Kent, Sussex and Surrey, "Unknown Warwickshire" performs like service for that pleasant section of merry England. Its appearance, with its companion volumes and another in preparation that will expound Essex, is perhaps an indication of the flow of American tourist travel through these British shires. One can imagine many such tourists through Warwickshire recalling their memories by glancing through Mr. J. E. Duggins's illustrations, of which there are some 20 in color and about twice as many in black and white, or retracing their steps through county villages in company with Mary Dormer Harris by way of the text.

"I have borne in mind the walker," says the author, "for he undoubtedly sees the country best, but since these are hurrying days, and they who travel by motor take the shortest way between two points, no matter what route they choose, I have thought of them in speaking of the lanes between Barford and Brailes, and the devious route from Southam and Napton by Prior's Hardwick to Wormleighton."

There is a degree of fascination, a suggestion of what an English county village is like—or what the reader may think an English county village is like without ever having seen one—in the names that sprinkle the book: Butler's Marston, Oxhill, Coventry, the Vale of the Red Horse, Fenny Compton, Stratford, (of which place, as Mr. Macaulay might say, every American schoolboy has heard), and others.

"We can but touch lightly, as we pass," says our author, "on some of the features of Stratford. . . . Writing, I tremble at my rashness, and crave pardon of those scholars who give a lifetime's work to the elucidation of some matter I have ignorantly touched on or passed unthinking by. But this book, as I have said, is 'no furniture for the scholar's library,' but must only serve as a pastime for those who have traveled, or desire to travel, over the ways of the county, which some of us are lucky enough to count our home.

They respect their county, those who live in it, for, as our author tells us on another page, "true patriots of this shire cherish the notion that all famous Englishmen inherit either from the sword or the spindle side a streak of Warwickshire blood." Was it not from Butler's Marston, for example, that there came the Miss Woodward who in 1729 married a Mr. Thackeray from Hampsthwaite in Yorkshire and so became the great-grandmother of William Makepeace?

Granting that this is a speeding and a rushing time, there is something to be said for such books as "Unknown Warwickshire" as indication of people still left who are not so much in a hurry; and some of these will very likely take pleasure in turning its pages even if they have not traveled in Warwickshire, nor are planning to do so.

"THE TRAGEDY OF COMEDY"

CHARLES CHAPLIN

The Birth of a Nation

Drums, by James Boyd. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

JAMES BOYD has written a remarkable first novel. In a style deft, colorful, poetic, sometimes shot through with satire, he has told a new story of the American Revolution, given us a "different angle" on it, has intermingled a well-contrived plot, uncommonly interesting character studies, and an important phase of history. Moreover, he has done all this with the ease and finish of a veteran writer.

It is a story of North Carolina in the 1770's, when the affairs of the State are carried on to the underlying beat of the drums of war, the drums heard only by an old Indian sage, who calls for a council at the home of John Fraser's father in a small, up-river settlement. As a child Johnny has the usual boyish yearnings to become an heroic figure, but his ideal gradually degenerates to that of a snob.

Then comes the Revolution, Johnny's precipitous flight to England, minor adventures there, his awakening, the call of his fathers and his country, his enlistment with John Paul Jones, and his return to North Carolina, where he joins the American troops against the English.

This is merely the outline of the story of Johnny Fraser. More important throughout the book is the story of the birth of America, the clash of feelings, the atmosphere of a coming independence, and, above all, the intensity of the quite varied feelings of the characters, even the minor ones. It is all this that gives "Drums" great worth. There is a curious mixture of modernness and of the older, romantic, historical method of novel-writing here, managed with a nice degree of balance. It is an absorbing and revealing romance.

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On the Watchtower

Ten Years After: A Reminder, by Philip Gibbs. New York: George H. Doran Co. $2.50 net.

SIR PHILIP GIBBS contemplates the track of the Great War, much as Erckmann-Chatrian saw the desolation of the Napoleonic campaigns, from the domestic circle of the "common man." He makes himself the mouthpiece of a large section of society, whose quiet industry in peace and uncomplaining loyalty in war are often too lightly taken for granted, too little considered. He believes that this common man, unconnected with politics, arms, wealth or organized Labor, needs better protection against diplomatists, who make secret treaties without his consent, though "his life is pledgd in them," against statesmen who glibly proclaim they will "fight to the la t man," against emperors who, coveting "a place in the sun," drag him from his sunny fields into the dark horrors of war to procure that place.

Recapitulation

From this angle he now recapitulates the leading events of the last 10 years, from the sudden outbreak of war upon an incredulous world to the disillusionment of Versailles and the renewed hope following the London Agreement of Aug. 16. It is all well-trodden territory, with such familiar landmarks as the "contemptible little army," the blunders of officers, "the New World to the rescue of the Old." But the author has many true things to say. And, said in his clear-cut, incisive manner, they will bear reptition.

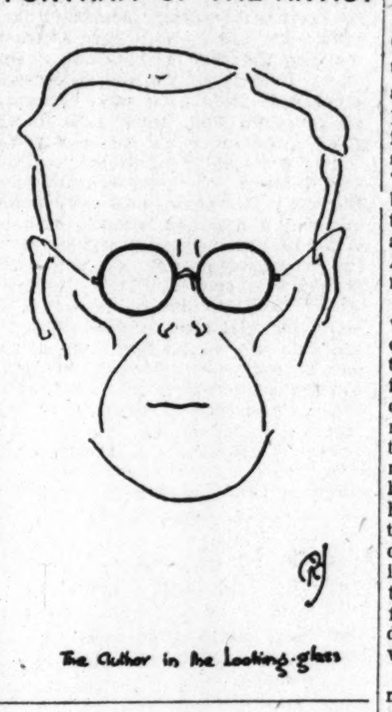
Having laid bare the futility of war as a solvent of international quarrels, he turns round and sweeps the more extended horizon of the future. Here, for a while, he parts company from his hero, for the common man is no prophet. He has not the specialized knowledge of economics, or of foreign relations—perhaps not even the desire—to enable him to spy out the danger zones of the next generation. So, for a chapter or two, the author ventures alone into the devious paths of international rivalries and international finance, seeking the sources of new dangers, and finding them in somewhat alarming abundance.

Russia, emerging from her communistic period, is developing racial ambitions that may lead her to strike once more for Constantinople and the Adriatic. Germany refuses to accept the consequences of defeat "as more than a temporary check to her strength and supremacy among civilized nations." France "is storing up trouble for herself in North Africa by raising her colonial army from the dark-skinned races." The Balkans are still a "stew-pot of racial passions and rivalries."

Stimulating and Helpful

But these danger zones do not entirely close up the path to peace. And here the author rejoins company with the common man. There is "a great body of middle class, moderate, reasonable, and steady opinion, which is the safeguard of the nation." The common man instinctively likes fair play. He does not believe in "hugging hate." And there are signs that his reasonableness is spreading throughout the nations. It pervaded the French Goverment, when M. Herriot repudiated the policy of seeking security by ruining Germany. It governs the opposition which German Junkers are meeting from "idealists, societies of youth and bodies of working men." It is widespread in America, where the Washington Conference, the campaigns of women's organizations, and many other elements go to swell the increasing demand for peace and security.

PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST



Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Famous Composers, by Nathan Haskell Dole. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $3.50.

Arthur and Squirrel, by Johanna Spyri. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.50.

William Austin, Creator of Peter Rugg, by Walter Austin. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

Inner Circle, by Ethel Colburn Mayne. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Everyman's Genius, by Mary Austin. Indianapolis: The Bobbs Merrill Company. $2.50.

The Book of Diversion, by Franklin P. Adams, Deems Taylor, and Jack Beehdolt. New York: Greenberg, Publisher, Inc. $2.50.

Gasoline, by T. A. Boyd. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

The Political Awakening of the East, by George Dutcher. New York: The Abingdon Press. $2.

Will-o'-the-Wisp, by Dorothy Dow. New York: Boni & Liveright. $1.75.

Bring! Bring! and Other Stories, by Conrad Aiken. New York: Boni & Liveright. $2.50.

Collected Poems of H. D. New York: Boni & Liveright. $2.50.

The Drums of Yle, by J. U. Nicolson. Chicago: Pascal Covici, Publisher. $2.

The Mother's Recompense, by Edith Wharton. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

Actors and Others, by Roland Young. Chicago: Pascal Covici, Publisher. $4.

Dora Wordsworth, Her Book, by F. V. Morley. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

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Hare and Tortoise by Pierre Coalfleet

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Riding across the pages of THE FORUM, into the heart of the reader comes Louise, a beautiful Canadian girl, impetuous, imaginative, daring, vivid as flame. Flint for flame is *Keble Eveley,* her English husband, conservative, correct, unemotional, practical. The very forces which attract them cause a clash in temperament; reason, passionately wielded, is the weapon of both; but it is passion, wielded reasoningly, which decides their fate. Against a superb background of snow-capped mountains, forests, and canyons, the characters carve their destinies. *Hare and Tortoise* has the vitality and sweep of a western setting, yet it is written with literary finesse; its characterizations are subtle and arresting and it is permeated with the gallant new philosophy of youth.

Hare and Tortoise, by PIERRE COALFLEET, talented young Canadian author, is a worthy successor to ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK'S *Little French Girl* and *Soundings,* by ARTHUR HAMILTON GIBBS, both introduced, in serial form, to the literary world by THE FORUM.

(In six instalments, beginning in May)

War?

Should we prepare for the next War? Our national future hinges on this question. REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM L. RODGERS and GENERAL TASKER H. BLISS wage brilliant verbal warfare on the subject in the May FORUM. ADMIRAL RODGERS regards war as inevitable and argues for a policy of preparedness to maintain prosperity. GENERAL BLISS asserts that America, over-armed, will court isolation, drawing on herself the tragic fate of Germany.

In the same issue, DR. FREDERICK J. KINSMAN, former Episcopal Bishop, now a Roman Catholic, replies to the indictment of his Church by JOHN JAY CHAPMAN in the April FORUM.

FRANCIS GRAHAM CROOKSHANK advances the startling hypothesis that there was no *Adam,*—no common ancestor of the human race. *What is Civilization?* CHI-FUNG LIU answers for China. ARTHUR SYMONS picks his "fifteen finest novels." *Theosophy* is discussed by JULES BOIS, eminent French psychologist.

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THE HOME FORUM

Four Letter Writers and "Tomey"

NOT many readers have ever heard of little "Tomey" Browne, but here and there one has discovered him and cherishes a tender regard for his slight figure. Little Tommy, or Tomey, as his grandmother, Dame Dorothy, usually spelled his name, was the idolized grandson of the great Sir Thomas Browne, author of certain seventeenth century books, monuments of style and erudition, that still give a peculiar delight to bookish men, but which the general reader is as a rule satisfied to leave unread. Their very titles suggest an antique stiffness and ponderosity that rather frighten an age not given to Latinity and curious but useless information. Those who know the books well know that the author was a man of broad humanity and charming character; but even these may never have become acquainted intimately with him and his family as they are portrayed in their private correspondence.

This correspondence was first printed by Browne's best editor, Simon Wilkin, in 1835, in the superb Pickering edition of the works, and, so far as I know, has never been printed again in full since 1846. The Bohn edition gives miscellaneous letters, but the ones that seem to me the best—because they are most private and, it may be, trivial—are all omitted. Years ago I picked up the large-paper Pickering edition for a "mere song," because the first volume was missing. The latter contained nothing but a biography by Dr. Johnson, an "Additional Memoir," and "Private and Miscellaneous Correspondence," and, since the other three volumes contained the Works complete, I felt that I had secured a prize. It was only some years later that I realized that the first volume (which contains Tomey) is a special prize in itself, and that whoever had removed it perhaps knew quite well what he was doing. There are moods in which I would be willing to trade the Works, much as I love them, for the Letters.

Sir Thomas and his wife, Dame Dorothy, had two sons, Edward and Thomas, and Little Tomey was the son of the former. Edward took after his father in his taste for scholarly pursuits, while his brother, Thomas, entered the navy, and in the Dutch Wars distinguished himself by his bravery and intelligence. The letters of both Edward and Thomas to their father have been preserved, and his to them, over many years, while Dame Dorothy appears in the correspondence as an indefatigable writer of postscripts to her husband's letters.

It is unfortunately unusual that both sides of the correspondence of a famous man are preserved; but here we have four delightful persons represented by the give and take of letters and answers to letters, written two hundred and fifty years ago, and dealing minutely with all intimate family affairs. The father and mother are living a busy though uneventful life in Norwich, while the elder son is traveling in France, Italy, Holland, and Austria, and the younger son is serving in the royal fleet against the great Dutch admirals, De Ruyter and Van Tromp. The two boys write regularly, even at times giving journals of their doings, and Sir Thomas replies as regularly, directing their reading, instructing them what places and objects of interest to observe, and, above all, exhorting them to live honest and upright lives. Of the two boys Thomas seems to have been the more lovable—an impetuous, high-spirited, brave youth, but nevertheless sharing his father's love of books. We find him writing from his ship that he has been reading Lucan's "Pharsalia" in Latin and Sir Thomas replying that his taste is not of the best. Later the father expresses great satisfaction because Thomas on his last visit home has shown great proficiency in his classics—"butt I must not fayle to tell you how well I like it, that you are not only Marti but Mercurio, and very much pleased to find how good a student you have been at sea, and particularly with what success you have read divers bookes there, especially Homer and Juvenal." It was this son that Sir Thomas permitted to travel alone on the Continent at the age of fourteen! Edward was of a quieter temperament and destined to become almost as erudite as his father. No doubt Sir Thomas was proud of him; but it is interesting to note that he always addresses his younger son as "Honest Tom," and his elder, as "Dear Sonne."

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Dame Dorothy, as she appears fitfully in these letters, seems almost too good to be true. She is a dear, bustling, earnest creature, who reminds one of Agatha Bramble, in "Humphrey Clinker." Like Agatha, she has no horizons beyond her household, and, also like Agatha, her spelling is so original as to seem a work of genius. Here is a sample, which I will leave to the reader to decipher. She is writing this time to her daughter. "I must trouble you againe for your sister Betty, to bey a paire of sheus eyther pinke or blew. Your owne shous fitt her very well, and I would desire you to by mee a painted fan, it is for a present; abought twenty shilens, give raythed under. Wee ar not in hast, so you may tacke your own time, and send them when you have an opertunity, and I shall send you the mony, with that you have alredy layd out for us." But the reader must not suppose that Dame Dorothy was necessarily illiterate. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, in the next century, and many another aristocrat could spell no better.

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From the time Edward's eldest son, Little Tomey, came to live with Sir Thomas, and his wife scarcely a letter is without some loving reference to him. In April, 1677, Sir Thomas writes: "Little Tom is lively, God be thancked. He sleepeth with Betty: shee takes great care of him, and getts him to bed in due time, for hee riseth early. Shee or Frank is fayne sometimes to play him asleep with a fiddle. When wee send away letters hee scribbles a paper and will have it sent to his sister, and sayth shee doth not knowe how many fine things there are in Norwich." In July, 1679, Dame Dorothy writes to her daughter: "We ar all in helth, and Tomey much longing for his briches." Evidently Tommy is outgrowing girl's clothes. In November, Sir Thomas writes to Edward: "Tom eats butt of playne and fewe sorts of meats, and is in some action perpetually, or doing of something. I have been fayne to hire him to sitt still half an hower." Later in the month, Tom has been away, and his grandmother is lonely: "I shall be so glad to see my Tomey returne in helth though ever so durty; hee knows fullers earth will clene all." We learn, too, that Tom is very proud of his "briches"; and by the end of the month he seems to have turned over a new leaf: "Tomey is very much ashamed that he behaved himselfe no better, but hops hee shall the next time. He is now as sivell as I can wish him, and spends much of his time with his grandfather. I know but one fault he has, which is for his bouk, and that I queston not but wee shull give you sonne a better account of." Finally, by the end of the next year Tom has become a quite model child: "I bless God wee all continow wel, and Tomey present his dutty to you and his fathar, and give you many thanks for your touken. Hee did thinke to wright him selfe. Hee is a very good boy for his boak, I can assuar you, and delights to read to his grandfather and I, when he coms from schole."

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Little Tomey grew up to become learned and famous, like his father and grandfather, but he would be forgotten today if his doting grandmother had not jotted down his little doings day by day in her homely letters. On the whole, however, it is not a hard fate to be remembered only because as a little child he was loved by a very good woman.

R. M. G.

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Night and Morning

Near midnight the owl which lived in the Old House roof crossed the furrowed, unboarded floor under the tilt of beams and pitch-black shadows, and found his way to where a keen white rib of moonlight showed the gap into the outer air. It was where the high Tudor roof of stone, that creaked like a ship when any wind was blowing, sloped sharply to meet the lower slated roof of the new house (built in Jacobean days) that the owl had his doorway.

Under the eaves he paused a moment and made a sharp shuddering sound, a sound such as a diver makes before plunging into the sea; it was easy to imagine him hunching his shoulders and puffing out the brindled feathers at the sides of his beak, before spreading his wings and launching himself silently into the cold spring moonlight. T-wohoo came his soft cry from far off, like the voice of a sinister dove.

The little town was deep in shadow. Even the street lamps were out. Only from one of the Old House windows an acre of light spread across the square. It was too much bother always to draw the curtains on that side of the house, for one had to squeeze behind the piano. So, on still nights when dusk did not begin till after dinner time the curtains on that side were often left undrawn.

Inside the Old House people were talking, a steady, low stream of sound with a laugh in it occasionally. . . .

The talk was now question and answer.

"Is Timmy in?"

"I'll call him."

A light sprang up on the stairs. Came a muted voice calling through an open window, "Puss, puss, puss, puss." This was followed by a soft scuffling sound on a roof, and then, "Come in, you bad cat, come in this minute," the woman said.

There was a tiny squeak and the staircase window was blocked by the silhouette of a large black cat, with curving back and flourishing tail. The cat was purring. A loud, deep, passionately affectionate purr mingled with the voice of the woman petting him. "Was he very beautiful? Was he very beautiful?" . . . Then the woman moved aside. The cat slid his forepaws down the wall and jumped to the ground. The woman closed the wings of the little window. . . .

Outside the moon travels slowly above the line of the hills, pouring down radiance. The valley is steeped in radiance. The world burns in a silver, icy burning. Fields and hedges, the dim shapes of houses and barns seem to be consuming, losing their separate shapes in the cold steady light, becoming part of the white icy fire. Slates and windows, a stone in the road, a piece of broken glass beside the nettles, glitter with a stealthy glittering. They seem to be watching, waiting for something—for the end of the world, perhaps, the final dissolution of the burning. And now the elm boughs of Mill Lane show black against the sky. The small leaves encircle the moon as if with garlands. The moon is setting.

At two o'clock the policemen come and talk beneath the Old House gable. They talk very low, laughing occasionally, and the stones of the road crunch beneath their boots as they put their weight first on one foot, then on the other.

A cock crows suddenly in the darkness, and seems to stand still, staring with fierce round eye, straining to hear the answering voice across the plain. Like an echo comes the answering voice and again, near at hand, the bawling.

But it is too early to waken the whole world yet. The cock gives it another half-hour of sluggishness. Then his impatience bursts out again in another imperative shout. This time the echo from the plain is lost among the sleepy voices of geese and ducks. "Shut up, shut up, shut up, shut up," say the geese crossly.

But it is useless to protest against the cock-crow. The sun will be up in an hour. Already a lark is singing above the fields in the hollow darkness. . . . The sky is growing grey. Thorn bushes appear among the cottonwool mists in the water meadows. The bird voices sound in ever-increasing volume. Suddenly the weathercock on the town hall becomes bright gold.—Sylvia Lynd, in "The Mulberry Bush."

Lugano

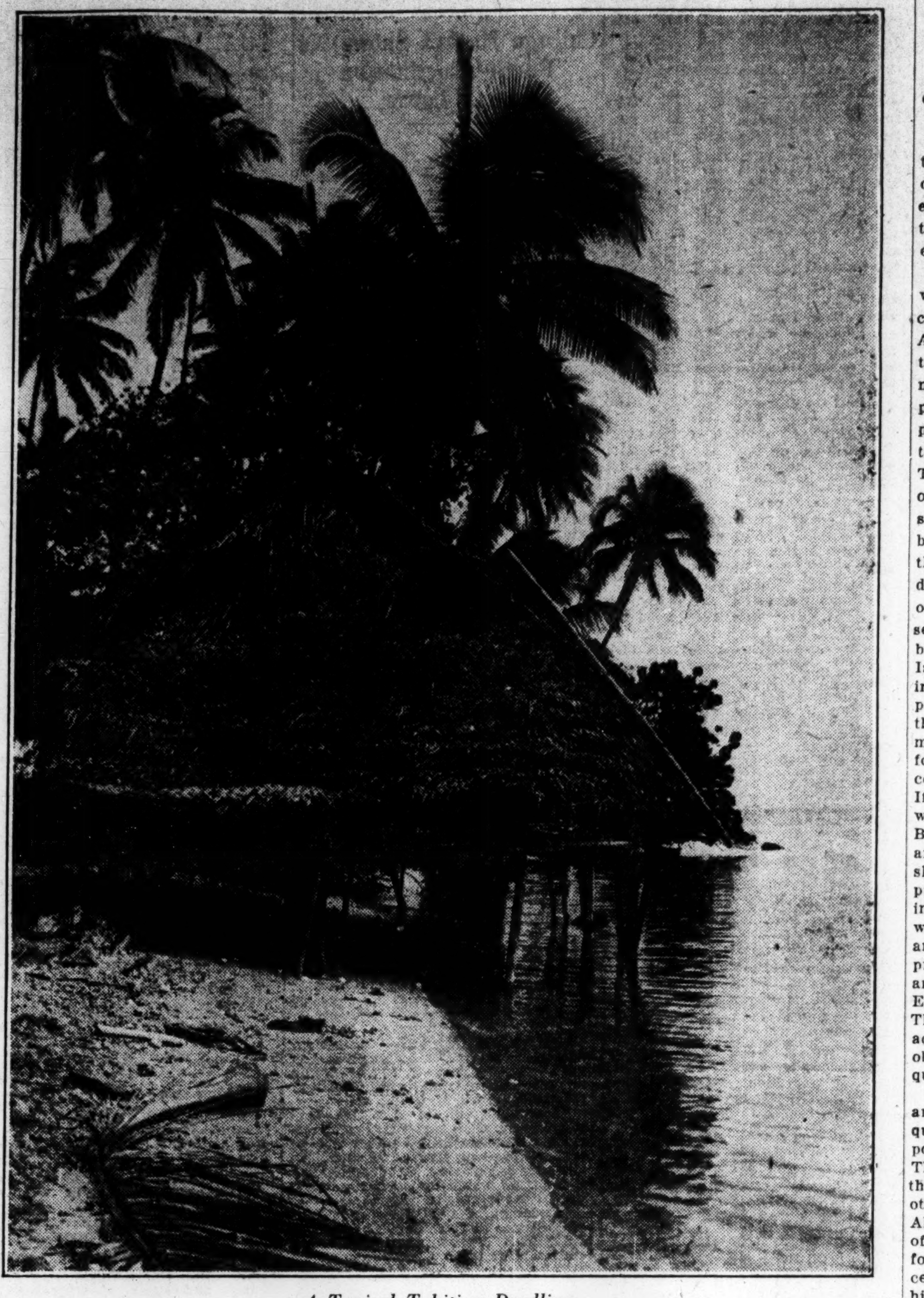
Memories of Lugano linger like those of a beautiful comradeship. Indeed, as one has tarried by the mountain-shadowed shores of this "Lucerne of the lower Alps," as he has absorbed the wholly Italian atmosphere of the town, he has seemed to gain a friend in the very warmth and color and joy of the place, as if there were something quite tangible about it all. From the dark tunnels of the St. Gothard he has been borne swiftly out upon the vineyard-clad and flower-glowing southern slopes of the Alps; and then, ere his senses have poised themselves for another flight over beauty's richest realms, the glory of Lugano has been revealed to him.

What an amazing collaboration is this of nature's most compelling forces! Here is the grandeur of the Alps, the white-crowned peaks, the sheer-rising cliffs; and in their very shadow the orange and the olive groves, the vineyards and the flower-gardens of Italy, the whole canopied by a sky of Tuscan blue, reflected in a lake colored like Tahoe or Louise. Here on the edge of the plains of Lombardy northern and southern climes have joined issue, vying in friendly rivalry which shall bear off the crown of beauty.

Yet, for all its glory, there is a sort of friendly warmth about this Swiss-Italian town, born largely of its southern parentage. To the stranger it seems to waft itself softly but distinctly, like the faint but clear sound of a welcoming call at night across some stretch of still water. It is part of the fascination of Lugano, quite in keeping with the warm color of the town and the tranquillity of the wonderful lake. It is the most poignant thing about the gem of memory that acquaintance with Lugano adds to the treasure-chest of one's recollections.

Along the fair shaded water-front promenade one strolls to note the likeness to Mentone; but, as presently he embarks in a little lake steamer, there is revealed to him a variety of waterways, rich in views, as maze-like in wanderings as some Norwegian fjord, with as much intricacy of headlands and hidden inlets as a stretch of the Maine coast. Canal-like passages, recalling Venice, lead past ancient houses with foundations centuries old, deep beneath the waters. And again comes a bit of beach, shaded by limes and horse-chestnuts in lavish bloom, and lapped by placid waters.

Like the shores of the Bay of Naples curve in perfect grace Lugano's southern bounds, and above the vineyard-draped slopes rise the mountains of Boglia and Camoghe. Highest of all, majestically as El Capitan above its valley floor, tower Monte San Salvatore and Monte Generoso. And there at the left, where the lake shore turns, elbow-like, toward the east, beckons demure Monte Bre, its softly-rising slopes gleaming with red and white oleander in the warm sunshine.



A Typical Tahitian Dwelling

The Tahitian at Home

IF ONE gets far enough into the interior of any of the South Sea Islands, beyond the seaports touched by tourist-bearing steamships, he will find them much less changed since the old days than he may fancy. In the Hawaiian group, which is nowadays as familiar to every tourist and globe-trotter as is Trafalgar Square or the Rue de la Paix, not a trace of anything resembling the former conditions remains, but the South Seas are different; there is a gulf of half a century of time between any of them as they are today, and Hawaii.

Every island tribe in the Pacific has built its own peculiar type of abode, dependent somewhat on climatic conditions, tribal characteristics and inclinations, but much more upon the kind and quantity of materials available. The old Hawaiian house was built entirely of the heavy grass of those islands, windowless, and unventilated. The Tahitian, lacking grass of this sort, resorted to the pandanus tree for his material. Everywhere about the beautiful island grows this tree, flourishing today quite as a century ago; and its broad leaves, tough and fibrous and enduring, form the roof and sides of the Tahitian's home, being laid upon a light but strong frame of bamboo poles. This arrangement admits plenty of air and sufficient light, but deflects the rain as effectively as the feathers of a duck.

When the white man, whose ways the Tahitian has ever sought to copy, introduced into the tropics the corrugated iron roofing, he conferred no boon upon the native, for iron makes of the tropical abode an oven during the heat of midday. Yet the Tahitian's home, except in the remote parts, is usually tin-roofed today; and in it he bakes, convinced that it is the white man's way, and that, therefore, it must be the right way. Yet in some districts of Tahiti, where the Caucasian does not often penetrate, where the native still wears the olden pareu, or gaudy red wrapper, and whither it is not easy to transport building materials from Papeete, the friendly Society Islander will be found at home in his dwelling of pandanus leaves and bamboo, or reclining at his ease in the brief tropical twilight beneath the coconut trees. Meanwhile, his simple meal is in preparation over a fire of cocoa husks, for the graceful coconut tree, in nature's wonderful scheme of things, provides for most of the needs of the South Sea native. The pandanus tree and the banana plant furnish the rest. To procure what little money is needed, there is a bit of copra to be sold now and then to the dealer at the port. Diet is readily varied by a visit to the near-by ocean, which is as ready to yield its quarry and as generous in its provision to the native as it was half a century ago.

Such is the Tahitian when he is at home, uncontaminated by contact with the white man's "civilization" as it has reached his principal "city," the little island capital, Papeete. And he is always ready to welcome the white stranger to his home, and to share with him whatever of cheer there is at hand.

The World, a Marionette Player

The evening fell as I passed through the town,
The streets were silent; and of folk were none
That hurried home, or loitered, saving one
Who whistling stood in a deserted square
In patchwork garb, with fool's cap on his hair.
Beneath his arm a well-adjusted rack,
And at his feet a coffer, coloured black. . . .
Then said I, "Sir, may I enquire your trade?
And for what purpose was this wood-rack made?
This parti-coloured suit, if I may ask,
Fain would I know—this fool's cap and this mask?"
He answered with a glow of pride and joy,
"For pleasure and for profit serves this toy.
See!"—And he set the frame upon the ground,
Brushed up his fool's cap, swung the false face round,
And from a pan-pipe drew a cheery sound.
Attached a pack-thread briskly to his knee,
Drew from his pocket puppets twenty-three;
Then threaded them, and set them on their feet,
Piped, and they capered in the darkened street.

Tweedle dum! my children, stay,
  Dance respondent, Marionettes!
Forward, backward, balancez
  Each one to his partner sets.

Up with elbows, out with legs,
  Both way smiling, swing in reels,
Look! how nicely this one begs!—
  Now spin round upon your heels!

Tweedle-dee! upon your knees
  Meekly bow, and bend your heads,
Asking, O! dear master please,
  Put more feathers in our beds.

Higher leap! more madly now
  Whirl in giddy, senseless rout:
Attention!—stand and make your bow.
  Sir! the pretty show is out.

But then I said, "These puppets, are they sold,
And did you buy them?" . . .
"Sir! . . .
I have made some, and have reformed the rest,
Altered, adapted, and improved, redressed.
Their every motion, turn of head and limb,
Each owes to me, . . .
I like to make of solid wood the head,
And for his heart a bullet cast, of lead.
I form the springs of iron, though it will rust,
And make up all the rest with bran and dust.
Then dress my Marionette demure or smart,
As I ordain for him his petty part.
This one I altered, he was not so pliant,
I cut him to a pigmy from a giant.
Those that are lofty, whittle down a bit,
Those that are low, with pair of stilts I fit.
All wait implicitly upon my will,
And at my pleasure their positions fill. . . .
Quite docile to whatever I may please,
Bows, capers, jabbers too, or stands at ease."

I interrupted him, and said, "I pray
Tell me, are these dolls rattling all the day?"
He answered, "Aye, they dance from rise of sun
Until the day with all its toil is done."
Again I spoke: "And when the shutters close
And weary men from labour seek repose,
When gentle slumber draws the blinds of sight,
And earth is silent in the trance of night . . .
Then, to these puppets do you grant no rest?
With their long labours, battered and distress'd,
Have you no pity, Piper? not endued
With some compassion? Know no gratitude
To those who to your service are so wed?"
He looked at me, and, laughing, shook his head.
"When these are broken, out of joint, and fail
To please the public, then—of no avail,
I cast them in yon box." The box was black . . .
I read the legend plain—Oblivion.
Then I was moving; halted but to say,
"Strange piper, shaping, casting dolls away,
With fallen mask, tell me your name, I pray!"
He reared himself, and after me he hurl'd
The scoffing answer: "Sir! I am the World."

—S. Baring Gould, in "Early Reminiscences."

Theodosia Burr's Education

At the age of three, Theo, as they called her—or Miss Prissy—was already the pet of the family; by the time she was ten, she had turned into a small, plump little girl, very beautiful. . . . She was quite hopeless at arithmetic, she ran away as often as possible from her practicing at the pianoforte, she spelled in a manner not sanctioned by Mr. Cheever's Accidence or Mr. Webster's blue backed American Institute. . . . She was, fortunately for her, a perfectly normal, impulsive little girl.

Fortunately, because she was the child of Aaron Burr; a man descended from severe dominies and schoolmasters, himself a mental prodigy in early youth, and now possessed of an insatiable mania for the inculcation of learning. A relentless taskmaster with a passion for instruction, who seized upon his daughter and made of her a living experiment in advanced pedagogy. . . .

And when it came to Theo's education, Colonel Burr was greatly influenced by his reading of Mary Wollstonecraft's Vindication of the Rights of Women, and determined that his daughter should be treated intellectually as though she had been a boy. At all costs, she must not grow up a mere fashionable woman of society. . . .

And so, in order to demonstrate this interesting theory, there came to Theo a host of tutors and preceptors—Mr. Chevalier, Mr. de St. Aivre, who could not find a fiddler because even his furniture had been seized by the sheriff, Mr. Martell, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Hewlett, Mr. Leshlie—to teach her to dance, and to skate, and to play the harpsichord and the pianoforte—on an elegant instrument purchased at Philadelphia for thirty-three guineas—and to instruct her in French, in German, in Latin, in Greek, in Philosophy and all the kindred Arts, as well as in the humbler fundamentals of reading, and writing, and the troublesome "ciphering." In vain, even Mrs. Burr protested, when Theo was eight, that she could make no progress while she had so many "avocations"—Colonel Burr replied that two or three hours a day at French and arithmetic would not injure her; and during the following summer, at Pelham, the child was ciphering "from five in the morning until eight, and also the same hours in the evening," while her father found it difficult, because she read so much and so rapidly, to provide proper and amusing French books for her—"an intelligent, well informed girl nine years old."

In the midst of his own arduous duties at Albany, and later at Philadelphia in the United States Senate, one can only admire Colonel Burr's ceaseless concern in Theo's progress, in every detail of her upbringing, in every moment of her daily life; his meticulous guidance and criticism of her reading, her studies, her deportment, her journal, her spelling, her handwriting—every breath that she drew. But when all is said and done, there is something rather horrifying, surely, in the spectacle of that little girl, who, at the close of her tenth year, was reading Horace, Terence and Lucian, studying Gibbon and the Greek grammar, speaking German and French, playing the pianoforte and the harp, and learning to ride, to skate, and to dance.

When did she find time to make mud pies, to play with her dolls, to hop about on one foot, to shout, and dirty her face, and tear her clothes? Was she ever allowed to do any of these pleasant and necessary things? —Meade Minnigerode, in "Lives and Times."

Cathedral

Perpendiculars
Stemmed upward, blossoming,
Bend over from a sky of stone.
Stars,
Stars larger than the moon in heaven, swing
Circles of blue and crimson through the blown
And frozen branches of a granite tree.
A slanting rope
Of light unravels fraying into dark:
As of a bee
Mumbles across the gloom and echoes grope
After it following. A sullen spark
Rings from reluctant bronze and smouldering,
Flares up and falls.
Silent, and immanence of walls
Leans on the world with over-reaching wing.

—Archibald MacLeish, in The North American Review.

"I will trust in thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT time I am afraid, I will trust in thee," declared the Psalmist. The Bible is the history of a people who were endeavoring to rely wholly upon God,—endeavoring to replace a faulty pagan trust with a trust in the ever present, ever intelligent, ever loving God.

In a portion of the book of Jeremiah we have a striking lesson of the necessity of an unwavering trust in God. At a time of spiritual darkness among the Hebrew people, Jeremiah remained a true prophet of God, and prophesied accurately even when his prophecies were highly displeasing to those at whom they were directed. The children of Israel had been obliged to submit temporarily to the suzerainty of the king of Babylon, but prosperity had been promised them under this yoke, and ultimate deliverance. Because of their terror of the king of Babylon, however, they seemed unable to believe that it could be safe for them to remain. The Israelitish princes asked Jeremiah to interpret the will of God to them, and promised faithfully to be obedient to the directions he should give. Jeremiah earnestly sought the divine will for a period of ten days; and he then confirmed God's previous directions. If they remained quietly where they were and refused to fear the king of Babylon, they would enjoy protection and prosperity. If, however, they should flee into Egypt to Pharaoh for protection, as they contemplated doing, the sword of the king of Babylon would pursue and slay them there, and overthrow Pharaoh as well. The princes, unwilling to face their fear, and angered at the prophecy, fled into Egypt, carrying Jeremiah with them. They had there to learn that they had added the fatal consequences of disobedience to the disastrous consequences of unmastered fear.

Students of Christian Science today are learning that fear must be conquered by facing it and learning its powerlessness to harm or destroy. They are learning to trust God with the healing of physical discords as no other people on earth have ever done. Although a vital part of the ministry of Jesus lay in the healing of all forms of disease, for eighteen of the centuries which have passed since his time people feared to rely solely upon God for health, and chose rather to rely upon the fluctuating guesswork of the grotesque fancies of mortal mind. On page 167 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" we have one of Mrs. Eddy's emphatic statements of the teachings of Christian Science in this regard: "The scientific government of the body must be attained through the divine Mind. It is impossible to gain control over the body in any other way. On this fundamental point, timid conservatism is absolutely inadmissible. Only through radical reliance on Truth can scientific healing power be realized." One who trusts wholly in God will not flee to the unreliable shelter of false trusts,—to drugs, manipulation, climate, diet, or physical diagnosis.

The chief objection which so-called mortal mind is accustomed to interpose in the way of this "radical reliance on Truth" is that nothing is being done. To the Israelitish princes it seemed incredible that they should apparently do nothing, and remain where they were. It seemed certain that safety must lie in flight to the friendly Pharaoh. But the thing which seemed to them to be the doing of something proved to be a fatal denial of the authority and wisdom of God. When one learns that in recognizing the presence and power and magnanimity of God he is doing the utmost that can be done in any situation, he no longer fears to wait calmly for directions from divine Mind as to what he shall think, or what he shall do, or what he shall say. He learns to do this even while the material senses may be terrifiedly clamoring that "something must be done."

In the encounter of Jesus with the chief priests and Pharisees before his crucifixion, the false witnesses who testified against him contradicted each other in their testimony. Although the high priest urged Jesus to make some reply to their accusations, he steadfastly refused to utter one word. He knew that their contradictions of each other and his own integrity before God were his sufficient justification. He was to be crucified on an utterly false charge. He submitted voluntarily to this injustice, in order to show humanity that it is safe to trust the love of the Father wholly, even when the mortal senses urge upon one that it is a matter of life or death. The mighty triumph of Jesus proved that complete reliance upon God resolves any situation into a matter of Life and harmony, and removes from it all the elements of death and discord. Christian Scientists are proving this truth in their individual experience today.

A splendid old hymn of Martin Luther voices the beauty of a complete reliance upon divine Love. A verse of it runs:

"Our Lord is God alone,
No other power we own;
No other voice we heed,
No other help we need;
His kingdom is forever."

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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MARKET STILL DISPLAYS GOOD BUYING POWER

Price Movement Somewhat Uneven—Sugar Stocks Heavily Sold

Stock prices pursued an upward trend at the opening of today's New York market, apparently in response to the favorable impression created by Great Britain's re-establishment of a free gold market, with the aid of a $300,000,000 credit here.

U. S. Steel, however, declined fractionally in the face of a favorable earnings report, and sugar issues were depressed by lower prices for this product. American Express jumped 4½ points.

The market continued to advance briskly under the impetus of a broader demand for various industrials and rails and a running-in of short interests in special stocks.

International Cement rose 1¾ points to a 1925 high price of 62¾ on reports of a new combine in the industry.

The Commercial Solvents issues moved up 3 to 5 points, and gains of 1 to 2 points were recorded by Utah securities, Brown Shoe, American Locomotive, General Electric, International Harvester, U. S. Alcohol, Atlantic Coast Line, Rock Island and the New York traction stocks. Nash Motors advanced 5½ points.

Subsequent heavy selling of the sugar shares, including American and Cuba Cane preferred, was followed by realizing in pivotal issues, with Baldwin and Mack Trucks losing more than a point.

Foreign exchanges were steady, demand sterling advancing to $4.83⅞ at the opening.

Reaction Short-Lived

Persistent selling of U. S. Steel common, which sagged a point, was attributed to the lull in buying reported by the weekly trade reviews, and brought about temporary unsettlement in other quarters around the end of the first hour.

The reaction was short-lived, however, the lowering of the renewal rate on call money to 3½ per cent, and the announcement of higher tire prices stimulating bullish activity in several sections of the list.

S. S. Kresge soared 10 points, Indian Motorcycle preferred 6, and Brown Shoe, Atlantic Coast Line, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, American Ice and All-America Cables, 2 to 3 points.

Revival of activity in Southern Railway, which moved up 1¾ to 90⅜, was based on rumors of an early increase in the present annual dividend.

Buying of selected stocks bolstered up the general list in the afternoon, although there was an extension of selling pressure in many instances. Mack Trucks, Chicago & North Western, Savage Arms, Congoleum and the sugar issues were depressed, Cuba Cane Sugar preferred falling 3 points to 47¾, a new low figure for the year.

Marked strength developed in the oil, mail order, chain store and merchandise shares, which rose 1 to 4 points.

Bond Prices Advance

Rising prices characterized today's bond trading, although gains for the most part were limited to fractions. Under the impetus of a further advance in sterling exchange, and the establishment of a $300,000,000 credit in the United States, to aid Great Britain in a return to a gold basis, United Kingdom bonds broke into new high ground for the year, and the rest of the foreign list displayed a firm tone.

Several semispeculative railroad liens, including Frisco and Seaboard Air Line issues, eclipsed their previous 1925 high records, and "Katy" obligations spurted ahead on indications that new banking and rail interests were strengthening their position in the company.

Rubber company issues responded to announcement of higher tire prices. The new Dodge Brothers 6s were heavy, touching a new low at 98½. United States Treasury 4s sold at a 1925 top price, but Liberty bonds were irregular.

RUBBER GROWERS OF BRITAIN TO CONTINUE RESTRICTION POLICY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 29—Strict and continued adherence to the present restrictions limiting the sale of British-produced rubber was unanimously advocated at today's annual meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association. The present releases are 55 per cent with an increase of 10 per cent due on May 1.

Owing to the price rise, it is also believed the same increase will be made in the next two quarters, giving the market 85 per cent of normal supply. Inequalities of British-Dutch producers are believed to have been wiped out this year.

Growers expect a steady increase in demand and in price. Already they are advocating more planting. Speakers did not take seriously the campaign advocating that America grow its own rubber.

EASIER TENDENCY IN GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, April 29—Rainy weather over the domestic winter wheat belt led to much lower prices for wheat today in the early dealings.

The opening, which ranged from ¼@1¼c lower, with May $1.48½ and July $1.39½@1.40, was followed in some cases by a reaction to the same as yesterday's finish, but then by an irregular descent to $1.47½, May, and $1.38¼, July.

Increased offerings and slow demand made the corn market heavy. After opening at ¼@¾c off, July $1.09⅛@1.09½, prices continued down grade.

Oats sympathized with the weakness of wheat and corn.

Provisions were easier.

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR

American Safety Razor Corporation for the March 31 quarter report net profit of $327,061, after depreciation and other charges but before federal tax, equal to $1.63 a share (par $100) on 200,000 shares of common, compared with $309,166, or $1.54 a share, based on present stock.

ATCHISON'S MARCH INCOME

March net operating income of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was slightly less than in March last year, the total of $2,071,154 comparing with $2,149,848, although gross revenues gained about $511,000. Net operating income for the first quarter increased to $9,002,161 from $7,312,184 a year ago.

NEWARK YELLOW CAB, INC.

NEW YORK, April 29—Offering of 70,000 shares of common of Yellow Cab, Inc., Newark, N. J., is being made by Yellow Cab Securities Company, Inc., at $12.50 a share.

SAVAGE ARMS HAS DEFICIT

The Savage Arms Corporation reports net loss of $20,176 for the first quarter of 1925 after depreciation and ordinary taxes, compared with net profit of $79,549 the preceding quarter and net profit of $67,099 in the first quarter of 1924.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Apr.29	Last Apr.28
200	Adams Ex..	90	90	90	90
100	Ad-Ru pf...	51	51	51	..
900	Air Reduc..	101½	99⅞	101⅛	100½
3100	Ajax Rub..	13½	13	13	12⅞
2200	Alaska Jun.	2	1⅞	2	1⅜
100	AA Cables..	128	128	128	..
600	Allied Ch ..	85⅝	85	85⅛	85⅝
400	Allis-Chal ..	77	76¾	76¾	76½
1300	Am Ag Ch.	19⅝	19	19⅝	19
1860	Am Ag C pf	51⅛	48	51⅛	49¾
500	Am Beet S.	39⅜	39¼	39¼	..
300	Am Bosch..	30	29⅞	29⅞	30
200	Am Brake..	102	102	102	..
14800	Am Can ...	173½	172¼	172½	172⅞
100	Am Car ...	198	198	198	197½
400	Am Chicle..	56	55	55	56
100	Am F Pw.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	28¼
700	Am Ex	133½	132¾	132⅞	129
3200	Am Ice	101½	99	101½	99
800	Am Ice pf.	81½	80	81½	80
100	Am Int Crp	35	35	35	35
700	Am La Fr.	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12¾
100	Am Linseed.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26
200	Am Lins pf	69	69	69	68⅞
400	Am Loso ..	121¾	121¼	121¼	120½
600	Am Radiat.	93½	92	92	92½
100	Am S Razor	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53½
400	Am Ship ..	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16½
1500	Am Smelt..	92⅜	91⅞	92½	91⅞
300	Am Steel ..	48	48	48	47⅞
7700	Am Sug ..	62	60½	60⅝	61⅜
200	Am Sug pf	95⅞	95½	95⅞	95¾
600	Am T&T	136	135⅞	135⅞	136⅛
4100	Am WWrks..	50⅜	49⅛	49⅝	49⅜
100	Am WW 6%.	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
2200	Am Wool....	40	39½	40	40
100	Am Zinc.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
100	Am Zinc pf.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
100	Archer D pf.	97	97	97	..
500	Anaconda ..	36⅜	36	36	36
200	Ann Arb pf.	51	51	51	51
200	Arnold Cons.	9	9	9	..
100	Asso DG	184	184	184	182½
100	Asso DG 1pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97
900	Asso Oil	35½	35	35½	35
400	Arm & Co A.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
900	Atchison	120⅜	119¾	120⅜	120
100	Atchison pf.	95	95	95	95¼
100	Atl Birm&A.	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
2000	Atl Coast L..	157½	155⅞	157½	155
1700	Atl G&WI...	43½	42¾	42⅞	42¾
300	Atl Refin...	104¾	104	104¾	103½
700	Atlas Tack..	12	12	12	12⅜
100	Austin N....	24	24	24	..
6000	Baldwin	112⅝	111¼	111½	113
100	Baldwin pf..	110	110	110	..
4300	Balt & Ohio.	75¼	75	75	74⅜
2900	Barnsdall rts	¼	¼	¼	..
100	Bangor pf...	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40¾
100	Barnsdall A..	22⅜	21½	22⅜	21½
300	Barnsdall B.	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
1000	Beth Steel...	41	40½	40½	40½
200	eBth Stl 7%.	94½	94	94	94
400	Br Edison...	129	128½	128½	..
3500	Briggs Mfg..	37¼	36⅞	37⅜	37¼
9700	Br Man Tr..	42⅜	41⅜	41⅝	41½
800	Br Un Gas..	82½	81¼	81¼	82
3700	Brown Shoe.	77⅝	75	76⅞	74⅝
400	Burns Br A.	102½	102¼	102¼	101½
600	Burns Br B.	21⅝	21⅛	21½	21
100	Butte Cop....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Butte & Sup	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜
200	Butterick....	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
100	Burroughs....	80	80	80	80
1200	Cal Pack....	105¾	104½	104½	..
3800	Cal Pet	29⅜	28⅝	29¼	28¾
100	Callahan	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Cal & Ariz..	47¼	46½	47¼	46⅝
300	Can Pac	143⅛	143	143	143
100	Case Thresh.	29	29	29	..
300	Cen Lea uf..	53⅝	53½	53½	53⅝
900	Cerro de P..	46	45⅝	45⅞	43
100	Cer-Teed pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43
100	Cer-Teed 1pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	..
300	Chandler M.	34½	34⅜	34½	34¾
300	Ches & Ohio	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	91⅞
600	Chi & Alton.	4¼	4¼	4¼	3⅞
700	Chi & Alt pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
200	Chi&E Ill pf	45	44⅞	45	44½
600	Chi Gt W pf	22½	22	22	22⅝
1300	Childs Rest..	51½	50¾	50¾	51¾
1800	ChiM&SP ..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2200	ChiM&SP pf.	8⅜	8	8⅛	8⅛
2500	Chi & N W..	49⅜	48⅛	48⅛	49
3300	Chi RI	44¼	43½	44	43
100	Chi RI 6pc.	85¼	85	85	84¾
2000	Chile Cop...	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32¼
3100	Coca Cola ..	102⅞	102⅜	102¾	102¼
300	Colo F&I ...	35⅜	35	35	35
100	Colo South...	61	61	61	60¾
4900	Col Gas	57½	57	57⅛	57
400	Col Gas pf ..	106¾	106½	106½	106¾
500	Com Sol A .	103	103	103	98
500	Com Sol B ..	102¾	98½	98½	97
12400	Congoleum ..	27	25	26	26½
200	Conley Tin S	3	3	3	..
1700	Con Gas	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	79
700	Con Textile.	3	3	3	3½
500	Cont Can ..	64⅝	64¼	64¼	64¼
1000	Cont Motors	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜
2900	Corn Prd ..	37	36⅛	36¼	37
800	Crucible ...	66½	66	66	66⅞
200	Crucible pf.	92½	92½	92½	..
3500	Cuba Cane .	11¼	10⅞	10½	11½
14800	Cuba C pf .	50⅝	47⅞	48¼	51
600	Cub Am S ..	28¾	28¼	28¼	28⅝
100	Cub Dom S.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1200	Cuyamel F..	54⅜	53½	54¼	53⅛
3500	Cuyamel rts	1⅛	1	1	⅞
1200	Davison ...	30¼	29¼	30¼	30
300	DeBeeds ...	2½	2	2½	..
400	Deere pf ...	97	97	97	..
300	Del Lac&W	130¾	130¼	130¼	..
500	Del & Hud.	149⅜	148¾	149¼	150
1400	Dome Mines	14⅛	13¾	14	13¾
1200	Dupont	144⅝	142	143⅜	143¼
300	Dnvr RG pf	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	39
100	Duquesne pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
100	Douglas	16	16	16	16
200	East Kodak	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	109
3400	Dodge pf ...	100¼	100	100	100
100	Emer-Brant.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
200	End John ..	65½	65½	65½	65⅝
21800	Elec ct....	20	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝
400	Erie	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	28¾
300	Erie 1 pf ..	37	37	37	36⅞
100	Ex Buffet .	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	Fed L&T....	142	142	142	142
300	Fairbanks ..	36⅛	35½	36⅛	36
700	Fam Play ..	98½	98¼	98½	98¼
100	Fidelity Ins.	163	163	163	164
1000	Fisher Bdy.	67	66½	66⅝	66⅞
100	Fisk Rub pf	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	86⅜
2700	Fisk Rubber	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
1200	Fleischmann	84¼	84¼	83¼	83⅞
500	Foundation.	108½	108	108	108½
1400	Freeport Tx	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅝
500	Gardner M.	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10
200	Gen Am Tk.	45	45	45	..
200	Gen Bak pf.	120½	120½	120½	..
1300	Gen Elec...	267¾	165⅜	165⅜	166¾
300	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3800	Gen Motors	73¾	73⅛	73¾	73⅝
100	Gen Mot 7%.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106
5700	Gen Pet....	51⅞	50⅞	51¼	50½
17000	Glidden	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	18¼
800	Ginter	29⅛	29	29⅛	29¼
3100	Goodrich ...	54	52¾	53	53
100	Goodrich pf.	97½	97½	97½	..
1100	Goodyr pf...	95⅝	95¼	95⅜	95½
1100	Grt Nor pf.	61⅞	61½	61⅞	61½
2900	Grt W Sug.	94½	93⅛	93¼	94⅛
100	Grt WSu pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	..
100	Greene-Can.	12½	12½	12½	..
200	Guan Sug ..	5	5	5	..
200	Gulf Steel...	69½	69¼	69¼	69
2500	Hudson Mot.	30¼	30	30	30
100	Hartman	27½	27½	27½	27¼
500	Hayes Wh...	35	34½	34½	35
300	Homestake...	44⅜	44	44	44
300	Houston Oil.	61⅞	61	61	60¼
2700	Hudson Mot.	52	51¼	51¼	51⅞
500	Hupp Mot ...	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16¾
500	Ill Central ..	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
19500	Ind Oil&G....	26½	24¾	26	24⅞
200	Inland St ...	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	37⅞
200	Inland St pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105⅝
200	Inspiration..	22½	22⅜	22½	22½
3800	Interboro R..	21	19⅞	20¾	19⅜
300	Int Business	121¾	121½	121¾	121½
1300	Int Cement..	62¾	61¾	62¾	61
600	Int Comb....	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	34
1500	Int Harv	108	106	108	..
100	Int Harv pf .	115¼	115¼	115¼	..
300	Int M Mar....	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
7500	Int MMar pf.	43½	42¼	42⅜	42¼
4600	Int Nickel...	29⅜	29¼	29¼	29½
900	Int Paper....	53	52	53	52
100	Int Rys.......	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅝
100	Int Rys pf....	64	64	64	..
1400	Int Tel&Tel..	89½	88⅞	89½	89
400	Jordan Mot..	48½	48	48	48½
900	Kan City So..	33½	33⅜	33½	33¼
100	Kan C So pf.	57½	57½	57½	..
1900	Kayser.....	25¾	24½	25¾	24½
600	Kelly Spring.	17	16½	16½	..
100	Kelly Spr pf.	51	51	51	..
1800	Kennecott....	47⅝	47¼	47½	47¼
100	Kresge	375	375	375	375
200	Laclede Gas	166	166	166	165
4800	Lo Oil Ref..	17⅜	17	17⅜	17
4600	Loews Inc..	29¼	29	29	29⅜
200	Loft Inc....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
800	Loose-W	84	82	84	..
1700	Louis & N..	110¾	109¼	109¼	110
1300	Ludlum Stl..	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	38½
100	Long Bell A	50	50	50	50
6400	Mack Tr.....	145	142¾	143¾	144½
200	Magma Cop.	39	39	39	..
1900	Mallinson ...	27½	26½	27¼	26⅝
200	Manati Sug.	50	50	50	..
2300	Manilo	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞	47¼
200	Man El Sup.	51	51	51	..
200	Man Elv mg	39	38¾	38¾	..
1500	Maracaibo ..	26¾	25¾	26½	26¼
5100	Marland Oil.	37⅜	36⅝	37	36⅝
200	Mart-Parry.	27½	27¼	27¼	27½
800	Maxwell A..	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
9600	Maxwell B..	97¼	77¾	78¼	78⅞
600	May Dpt pf.	104¼	102⅝	104⅜	..
700	McIntyre ..	17	17	17	16⅞
700	Mex Seabd..	17	16⅜	17	17
400	Miami Cop..	9⅜	9	9⅛	9¼
2800	Mid-Con Pet..	28	27¼	27⅝	27¼
100	Mid States..	¾	¾	¾	⅝
100	Min SSM pf	47	47	47	..
4600	Mo K&T....	33⅞	32⅞	33	33¼
1100	Mo KT pf...	79⅞	79	79	78¾
100	Motor Wheel	19	18⅞	18⅞	19
1800	Mo Pac.....	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	34⅜
1800	Mo Pac pf..	78¼	77⅞	78	78
6600	Mont Ward.	48⅜	46⅞	47⅜	47¼
700	Mother Lode	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Mullins Bdy.	18	18	18	18
300	Nash Mot...	359	355	355	353½
2100	Nat Bisc....	65¼	65	65	65¼
5100	Nat Dairy..	52⅞	52	52¼	52½
300	Nat Dpt Sto	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½
200	Nat Enam...	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	..
100	NaRyMx 1pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
200	Nat Supply.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62½
100	New Or Tx.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..
100	N YAir Br.	43¾	43¾	43¾	44
100	NY Canners.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	37
7100	NY Central..	115¼	114¾	114¾	115
100	NY C&SL pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
300	NY Dock....	28	28	28	27¼
3200	NY NH&H..	31⅜	30½	31	30⅝
200	NY Ont&W..	21⅛	21	21	21⅛
100	Niag F pf...	28½	28½	28½	28½
700	Norf South..	26½	26	26	26½
1400	Norf&West...	131¼	130⅝	130½	130⅝
1000	North Am....	45⅛	45	45	45⅛
1400	North Pac..	60	59	59⅝	60
100	Otis Elev...	116¼	116¼	116¼	115⅝
100	Otis Steel...	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
100	Owens Bot..	46¼	46¼	46¼	45⅝
100	Pac Gas....	106	106	106	105¼
4400	Pac Oil.....	56⅞	55¾	56⅞	55¼
2000	Packard M...	21	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
100	Packard pf..	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
400	Pac Mail	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
2900	Pan-Am Pet.	75	73½	74⅝	73¼
22400	Pan-Am B...	75⅝	73½	75¼	73⅝
100	Park & Tilf.	28	28	28	..
100	Penn C&C..	12¾	12¾	12¾	13½
6600	Penn RR....	44¼	43⅞	44⅛	44⅜
1000	Penn Seabd.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Peoples Gas.	117½	116¾	116¾	117
400	Paige Det M	18	17⅞	18	18
100	Phil Co	54½	54½	54½	54¾
200	Phil Co pf...	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
300	Phila Read..	39¼	39¼	39¼	39⅛
6100	Phillips Pet.	39¾	38½	39⅜	38⅝
100	Pierce-Ar ...	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
500	Pierce-A pf.	54½	54	54	54
200	Pierce Oil...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Pierce O pf.	32	32	32	..
7700	Pierce Pet...	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
100	Pitt Ter C pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	..
300	Pitts Coal ..	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
100	Pitts-Util pf	13½	13½	13½	13½
500	Postum C....	113½	113½	113½	..
400	Prod & Ref.	24	23½	24	23½
1300	Pub Serv ...	65½	64¾	65¼	64⅜
1600	Pub Ser rts.	21	20½	21	21
200	Pullman	134½	134½	134½	..
700	Punta Sug..	42¼	41½	41½	42⅜
2700	Pure Oil ...	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	26
15000	Radio	60⅞	59½	59¾	60½
20	RR Secur...	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
100	Ry Steel Sp	123½	123¼	123¼	123½
100	Ray Copper.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
8800	Reading	79⅛	78⅜	78½	79¼
3400	Readg 1 pf.	39⅞	38¾	39½	38½
2900	Readg 2 pf.	41⅜	40¾	41¾	40½
200	Rem T 2pf.	113½	113½	113½	111¾
1500	Replogle Stl.	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	13¾
400	Repub Stl...	44	43½	44	43
300	Reynolds S..	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	13½
200	Royal Dutch	49⅜	49½	49⅜	50
400	St Joseph...	46⅜	46½	46½	46½
9600	StL&SF	74⅜	73¼	73½	73⅜
300	StL SW.....	46½	46	46½	45½
100	StL SW pf.	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	..
4100	Savage A....	68½	66⅝	66⅞	68⅛
5500	Seabd AL....	27	26⅛	26½	27
3300	Seabd AL pf	44⅜	43	43½	44¼
7000	Sears Roe...	158½	154¾	157½	154⅜
100	Shat-Ariz ..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
2100	Shell Union.	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¼
100	Shell Un pf.	101	101	101	100⅝
200	Simmons	35	35	35	35
3700	Simms Pet...	23⅜	22¾	23¼	22½
4900	Sinclair	19	18⅞	19	18½
800	Skelly Oil....	23¾	23¼	23¾	23
3000	So Pacific ..	103¾	103½	103½	103⅜
11900	So Railway.	90⅜	89	89⅞	88⅝
600	So Ry pf ...	87½	87	87½	86½
900	Spicer Co ...	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛
700	Sta Gas	45½	45¼	45¼	45½
1100	Sta Oil Cal..	58⅞	58¼	58⅞	58¼
4700	Sta Oil NJ..	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	41¼
100	Sta Pl Glass	10½	10½	19½	10½
3800	St-Warner ..	65½	64	65⅛	65⅛
3100	Studebaker ..	45	44½	44¾	44¾
100	Studebak pf.	114	114	114	..
3900	Sub oat ...	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	8¾
	Super Oil ...	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
1100	Tenn Cop ..	9¼	9	9	9¼
600	Tex Co	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	43½
100	Tex Gulf S..	107	107	107	707
400	Tex & Pac..	52	51½	52	51⅜
4000	Tex P Coal..	15	14¼	15	14½
200	Third Ave ..	10	9⅞	10	10
100	Tidewater ..	134	134	134	132½
1300	Timken	41⅜	40¾	41	41
900	Trans Oil ..	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
200	Twin City ..	63	63	63	..
100	Un Bag & P	41	41	41	..
1300	Un Pacific ..	136⅜	135¾	136	136
1100	Un Oil Cal..	36½	36¼	36½	36¼
2800	US CIPipe...	156	153	153¾	154
300	US Dist	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	32
5200	US IND Alco	86½	85⅜	85⅜	85¼
100	US In Al pf.	107	107	107	..
500	US Realty...	138	137¼	137¼	138
2200	US Rubber ..	40¾	40⅜	40½	39⅞
500	US Rub pf...	95	95	95	95
9400	US Steel....	115¼	114⅜	114¼	115½
300	US Steel pf.	123⅝	123½	123⅝	123½
300	Univ Pipe...	29⅞	29¾	29¾	30
200	Univ P pf...	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞	69½
3500	Utah Secur..	89⅞	88½	89¼	87½
300	Va-C Ch pf.	18½	18⅛	18⅜	18
600	Va Ry&Pw..	102⅝	101½	101½	102
200	Ward Bk B	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	38
1500	Vivaudou ...	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13¾
1200	Wabash	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21½
1800	Wab pf A...	62⅝	62⅜	62½	62¾
100	W Elec pf ..	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	..
100	W Md 2 pf..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
1800	W Pac	41⅜	40½	40⅞	41
800	W Penn....	114¾	114¾	114¾	114
100	W Penn pf.	96	96	96	96
1500	West Union.	132	131	131	131¼
400	Westg Elec.	67½	67¼	67¼	67½
100	Weston El I	10½	10½	10½	..
1100	Wheeling ...	12½	12½	12½	12½
100	Wheeling pf.	24	24	24	..
400	White Eagle	26¼	26	26¼	25¾
500	White Mot..	61¼	61	61	60⅝
700	Weston ElIA	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
100	Wick Spenc.	½	½	½	⅝
3900	Willys-Over.	16	15¾	15⅞	15⅞
1900	Willys-O pf.	92¾	92¼	92½	92¼
800	Wilson	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
800	Woolworth..	121⅝	121⅛	121⅛	121⅝
900	Wor Pump..	45½	44⅞	44⅞	46
100	Wor Pmp B	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	..
300	Wright Aer.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18½
400	Wrigley	48½	48⅛	48⅛	48⅞
100	Youngst'n ..	64½	64½	64½	65¼

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Apr.29	Last Apr.28
100	Am Pneu....	2½	2½	2½	2⅞
231	Am T&T....	135⅞	135⅝	135⅝	135¾
20	Am Wool pf.	79½	79½	79½	79
25	Arcadian ...	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
120	Ariz Com...	10¼	10	10	10
5	Atlas Tack..	12	12	12	13
75	Bingham	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30¾
46	Bos El	77	77	77	77
12	Bos El pf...	95	95	95	..
10	Bos El 1 pf.	112	112	112	112
5	Bos El 2 pf.	98	98	98	98
210	B&M	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	12
60	B&M pf A..	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18
20	B&M pf B..	30	30	30	30
192	Cal & Hecla.	13	13	13	13
5	Connor J T.	22	22	22	..
150	Cop Range..	22¼	22	22	22¼
320	East SS.....	48	48	48	47½
192	Edison Elec.	201½	201	201	201
6	Galv H pf..	73	73	73	..
58	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11
67	Gillette	67½	67⅜	67½	67⅝
10	Int Prod pf.	5	5	5	5
40	Island Crk..	126	126	126	125
25	Island C pf.	12	12	12	..
9	Kidder Pbdy	90½	90½	90½	..
7	Libby McN..	7	7	7	7⅜
600	Loew's Thea	12	12	12	..
5	Me Cent	27	27	27	..
5	Mass Gas pf	66	66	66	66
10	Mex Inv ...	10	10	10	..
43	Miss Riv Pw	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	41⅝
20	Mohawk	29	29	29	29½
100	Nat Leather	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
5	New C'nelia.	19½	19½	19½	19½
10	NE So M pf	31	31	31	..
388	NE Tel	99⅛	99	99⅛	99
65	No Am pp..	21	21	21	21
100	NY NH & H	31	31	31	..
20	Nipissing ..	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
265	No Butte...	1½	1½	1½	1½
75	Olympia	23½	23½	23½	..
5	Old Colony..	103½	103½	103½	103½
81	Pac Mills...	60	59⅞	60	59⅝
100	Pocahontas.	12½	12½	12½	..
10	Quincy Min..	22	22	22	22½
200	St Mary Ld.	31½	31½	31½	32
20	Swift & Co..	110	109⅝	109⅝	109½
20	U S & F S pp	26	25½	26	25
676	Uni Shoe....	42⅝	42	42⅝	43
28	US Smelt pf	44½	44½	44½	44
41	Utah Apex..	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Utah Metals.	.50	.50	.50	.50
100	Venezuela ..	6½	6½	6½	6
315	Ventura	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝
100	Waldorf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
200	Walworth ...	17½	17¼	17½	17
5	Walth'm pf..	29	29	29	29
145	War Bros....	45⅝	45⅜	45¾	46
50	Westingh'se.	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛	67⅝
	BONDS				
$1000	Atl Gulf 5s..	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	..
6000	KCM&B 5s...	92¼	92¼	92¼	..
2000	NE Tel 5s...	101	101	101	101

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company for the quarter ended March 31, 1925, reports net profit of $133,784, after depreciation interest and taxes, equal to $1.29 a share earned on $10,327,100 outstanding stock. This compares with $159,284, or $1.45 a share, on $10,976,600 stock outstanding in the first quarter of 1924.

INLAND STEEL PROFITS

Inland Steel, including subsidiaries, for March 31 quarter, reports net profit of $1,028,571 after interest, federal tax, depreciation and depletion, equal, after preferred dividends, to 72 cents a share on 1,182,799 no-par common shares, against $2,170,489, or $1.68 a share in first quarter of 1924.

STEEL PRICES HOLD STEADY

Chicago Market Shows No Further Inclination to Go Lower

CHICAGO, April 29 (Special)—With the second-quarter advance of $2 eliminated in most iron and steel products, the market here shows no further inclination to sag. Buying and specifying are on substantially the same basis as 30 days ago, and producers intend to stand on their present levels.

New buying of both iron and steel products continues extremely light, but specifications are adequate for ingot operations approximating 95 per cent. The ingot capacity not required for plates and shapes is being employed to catch up on soft steel bars. Consumption of steel continues good, much higher than the volume of buying would indicate.

Railroad equipment buying is the bright spot at present. Inquiry for cars, either active or tentative, totals 24,800, which would entail the use of 250,000 tons of plates, shapes, and bars.

Farm implement makers are specifying bolts and nuts liberally, considering that the peak of their season has been passed.

Steel sheet demand is tapering off, and prices have been shaded $2 to $4, especially in the southwest. In placing 13,000 tons of cast iron pipe on the third taking of bids, Detroit has bought from the lowest bidders. This has given 3000 tons to a French maker. As low as $36, Birmingham, or $2 a ton under the recent market, was done.

Makers of rail steel and bar iron are endeavoring to hold to 2.10 cents Chicago, but with steel bars as low as 2.10 cents a decline of $2 a ton seems probable.

Northern pig iron is unchanged at $22 a ton, Chicago furnace, with increasing interest on the part of buyers. That this price could be shaded on a tonnage is not doubted. Iron and steel scrap hovers at the level of $14.75@15.25 for heavy melting steel, having developed no change in almost a month. Some dealers believe the bottom of the scrap market has been plumbed.

IMPROVED OUTLOOK FOR INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE

NEW YORK, April 29—"Outlook for passenger service is better than last year," said President P. A. S. Franklin of International Mercantile Marine, returning on the Majestic.

"Bookings indicate a better passenger year than last year, and first-class traffic should be about 87 per cent of pre-war figures. The freight situation is not very encouraging, and I don't see much improvement for it until Europe gets on her feet.

"Earnings of the White Star Line were better in 1924 than they were in 1923. This will proportionately improve International Mercantile Marine earnings for the last year.

"The Majestic has been entirely reconditioned and is in perfect condition throughout."

Mr. Franklin said his company is considering the construction of an 18,000-ton passenger and cargo steamer to carry cabin and third-class passengers in the North Atlantic trade. Construction of other steamers is also being contemplated.

"There is really no improvement in the shipping situation generally, though we are looking forward to improved passenger business. Freight outlook will remain more or less uncertain until resumption of normal conditions in Europe."

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES TODAY

Sales of securities at auction today were:

30 First Nat Bank Boston 310@309, unchanged
9 Atlantic Nat Bank Boston 227⅝, up 11⅝
3 Webster-Atlas Nat Bank 210½, up 9¾
2 Old Colony Trust Co 266, up 5¾
12 Natl Sharmut Bank 207½, up 2½
20 Stevens Mfg 126, up ½
25 Ipswich Mills pf 61, up ¼
5 Hamilton Mfg 37, off 5½
3 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 195, off 8
23 Arlington Mills 91, off 1
71 Jones McD & Stratton Cl A 50⅛@48, off 2
20 Algonquin Printing 254
25 *Hood Rubber pf 96¾, up ⅝
34-100 State Thea pf 75c
5 Hartford Fire Ins full pd rec 561
10 Conv Rub Sh pf 73¼, up 1½
10 Norwood Gas Lt 25, up 9
7 Cent States Elec Corp 78⅜
14 Fitchburg Gas & El Lt 101½, up 1½
5 Gt Nor Paper 260¼, up 15½
4 Puget Snd P&L pr pf 107@6½, up 1¼
36 uints First Peop Tr 75¾, up ½
60 First Natl Bank Boston 309, off 1
15 Atlantic Nat Bank 227, up 12
2 Webster-Atlas Nat Bank 210, up 9¼
5 Old Coloney Trust Co 265¾, up 5½
5 Pepperell Mfg 107, off 15
2 Everett Mills 57, off 33
13 Stafford Mills 40
7 Osborne Mills 70¼
6 Merrimack Mfg 73¾, off 2¾
24 Worcester Suburban El Cos 44, off ¼
15 Fall River Gas Works 59¼, up 2¼
10 Queens Run Refractories pfd 35, u'chg
3 Puget Sound Pr & Lt 6% pr 84, off 1½
20-100 State Thea pfd Scrip 75c, up 1c
7 Units First Peoples Trust 75¾, up ½
55 Old So Building Assn 90
2 Rockwood & Co Com 16
10 Merrimac Chemical 88⅛, off ⅝
15 Greenfield tap & Die 6% pfd 89½, off 3½
2 Rts Worcester Gas Light 2, unchgd
10 Hood Rubber pfd 97, off ⅞
7 Am Brick pfd xd 25½
1 Collyer Insulated Wire 128, off 10
65 Lockwood Greene Co pfd 35
5 Columbian Nat Life Ins 15, up 1

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., N. Y. & Boston)
(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	23.75	23.95	23.68	23.86	23.76
July	23.95	24.18	23.95	24.04	24.00
Oct	23.65	23.89	23.65	23.78	23.72
Dec.	23.84	24.05	23.82	23.94	23.88
Jan.	23.58	23.75	23.57	23.66	23.59
March	23.77	23.86	23.76	23.84	23.78

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
May	12.71	12.80	12.69	12.71	12.89
July	12.88	12.94	12.85	12.85	13.01
Oct.	12.80	12.82	12.70	12.74	12.91
Dec.	12.70	12.70	12.63	12.65	12.81
Jan.	12.68	12.71	12.63	12.64	12.79
Mar.	12.68	12.70	12.61	12.65	12.78

Spots 12.94, down 2. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British), 7000; (American), 5700 bales.

MISSOURI PACIFIC EARNINGS

Missouri Pacific surplus of $1,171,598 after tax and charges for March 31 quarter equals, after preferred dividends, 33 cents a share on $82,839,500 common, compared with $504,850 or 70 cents a share on $71,800,100 preferred in the first quarter of 1924.

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY SURPLUS

Virginian Railway surplus of $850,599 after tax and charges for the first quarter of 1925 equals, after preferred dividends, $1.37 a share on $31,271,500 common, compared with $808,430, or $1.24 a share, in the corresponding quarter 1924.

INITIAL KELVINATOR DIVIDEND

DETROIT, April 29—The Kelvinator Corporation declared an initial dividend of 37½ cents a share, payable May 20 to stock of record May 8.

NEW YORK CURB

Sales		High	Low	1:45
	INDUSTRIALS			
500	Adiron P & L....	58	57½	58
1000	Am G&E new....	76½	76¼	76¼
500	Am G&E pf......	85½	85	85½
600	Am L& & Tr......	158¾	152¼	152¼
100	Am P Lt new..	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
100	Am Pw & Lt pf..	88	87½	87½
1200	Am Thread pf...	4	4	4
800	Armour Co B ctfs	12	12	12
100	Asso G & E new.	28½	28½	28½
100	Atl Fruit Co......	.98	.98	.98
100	Botany Cons M A	46¼	46¼	46¼
200	Bklyn City RR....	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Buffalo Gen El....	52	51¾	52
100	Car Light	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	Centrif Pipe Corp.	15½	15⅛	15½
200	Chatterton & Sons	21¼	21¼	21¼
600	Chapin Sacks Inc.	23⅝	23	23
200	Cleveland Auto ..	22¾	22¾	22¾
200	mwlth Power	118	117	118
400	Cons G&E Balt nw	34⅞	34¾	34⅞
500	Cont Bak "A".....	118	116⅝	116⅝
1800	Cont Bak "B".....	25⅞	25½	25½
200	Cont Bak pf.....	95½	95⅝	95⅝
500	De ForestRad ctfs	22¼	22	22¼
100	Doehler Die Cast	13	13	13
800	Dubilier C&R new	16¼	16	16
200	Durant Motors...	17¼	17¼	17¼
1500	Duz Co Inc.......	24½	23⅛	24
500	Elec Bond & S nw	57	56¾	57
200	Electric Investors	42	41¾	41¾
400	Federated Metals.	32½	32⅜	32⅜
200	Freed Eisem'n RC	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Garod Corp	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
600	Gen Outdr Adv A	46	45⅝	45⅝
300	Gen Outdr Adv ctf	21	21	21
200	Gillette Saf Rz'n	67⅝	67	67
200	Glen Alden Coal.	128	128	128
1500	Goodyear Tire....	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜
400	Grennan Bakeries	19	18¾	18¾
100	Happiness Cy St A	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	Hazeltine Corp....	18¼	17½	17½
100	Intercont Rubber.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Inter Ocean Radio	5	5	5
200	Jones Radio Mfg	2	1¾	1¾
300	Kelvinator Corp ..	25¾	25¼	25⅞
900	Landover Holding	15	15	15
500	Lehigh Pow Sec.	102¼	101⅞	102
100	Lehigh V Coal Co	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
100	Libby McN new..	7½	7½	7½
300	Lib Radio C Stores	9	8¾	8¾
100	Marconi Wire Lon	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Middie West Util.	88½	88½	88½
1702	Mid W Ut ur lien	102⅝	102¾	102⅝
100	Moore Drop Forge	65	65	65
100	Music Master Crp	10½	10½	10½
1220	Nat Power & Lt..	252	245½	253
120	New Jersey Zinc.	184	183	183
500	Omnibus Corp ctf	15	15	15
100	Omni Corp ctf pfd	93	93	93
125	Pathe Exch "A"..	45	45	45
200	Power Corp N Y..	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞
100	Pratt & Lambert.	43½	43½	43½
100	Prophy Brush Co	39¼	39¼	39¼
100	Pyrene Mfg	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Reo Motor Car...	16¾	16¾	16¾
400	Fosen Grain pfd.	49	48¼	49
100	Sierra Pacific Elec	17	17	17
200	Southwest Pw&Lt	63	63	63
530	South CalEd6%pfd	93	92¾	92¾
20	Southw BellTelpfd	109¼	109	109¼
600	Standard Publish.	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
200	Stutz Motor	6	6	6
50	Swift & Co......	110	110	110
300	Thermidyne Rad	8	8	8
100	Todd Shipyards...	40	40	40
400	Utilities P & Lt A	25¾	25¼	25½
90	Victor Talk Mach	73	73	73
100	Warner Br Pict A	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Western Power ...	34¼	34¼	34¼
100	White Rock ctfs.	29	29	29
160	Am Lgt Trac War	8	5	5
100	Borden Rts wi ...	2	1¾	2
1600	Dodge Bros A wi..	26¼	25½	26
400	Franklin Mfg	18	17⅝	18
5800	Gabriel Snub wi ..	27	26½	26½
900	Wilyson wi	12¾	12⅜	12¾
500	do A wi	31¼	30⅝	31¼
600	do pf wi	72⅜	72	72
	STANDARD OILS			
3900	Anglo Am Oil	25½	25¼	25⅜
100	Atlantic Lobos ...	3	3	3
20	Buckeye Pipe L..	61	61	61
300	Chesebrough Mfg..	59	58½	59
8200	Continental Oil ..	24⅛	23¾	24
4800	Humble Oil	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
1200	International Pet..	24¼	24⅛	24¼
100	Magnolia Pet	135	134	135
10	New York Transit	64¼	64¼	64¼
50	Northern P L	83	82½	82½
300	Prairie Oil new...	55	54⅞	55
120	Prairie Pipe Line.	117½	116¾	116¾
60	Southern Pipe L	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
6100	Stand Oil of Ind..	63½	62½	63
200	Stand Oil of Kans.	31¼	30¾	30¾
1000	Stand Oil of Ken..	118½	118	118
1100	Stand Oil of N Y.	42¾	42½	42⅝
20	Swan & F O Corp.	17¼	17¼	17¼
300	Vacuum Oil	86	85¾	85¾
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
100	*Allen Oil	55	55	55
3100	Am Maracaibo ...	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
1200	Carib Syndicate...	4⅛	4	4⅛
60	Cities Service	179	177½	179
5800	Colomb Synd	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4200	Creole Syndicate.	13¼	12¾	13
400	Gibson Oil	2¾	2⅝	2¾
100	Gilliland Oil ctfs..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Gulf Oil	64½	64½	64½
300	Kirby Pet	6⅜	6¼	6¼
700	Marland Oil Mex.	4	3⅞	4
500	Mountain Produ .	20½	20⅜	20⅜
300	N Y Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Peer Oil	1	1	1
300	Red Banks Oil....	28	28	28
2400	Royal Can	1¾	1⅝	1¾
200	Ryan Consol	6¼	6¼	6¼
1400	Salt Creek Prod...	26	25½	25⅞
100	United Cent Oil...	7	7	7
2600	Venez Pet	4½	4⅜	4⅜
2300	Wilcox Oil	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
	MINING			
1700	Canario Copper...	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	Continental Mines.	101½	101½	101½
10200	Engin Gold Min..	54½	48½	53
500	Howe Sound Co..	16¼	15¾	15¼
700	Jerome Verde Div	1¼	1¼	1¼
4400	Kay Copper	214	214¼	214¼
400	Nipissing	5⅝	5½	5½
500	Premier Gold	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Tonopah Exten ...	2¼	2¼	2¼
1600	Tonopah Mining..	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1400	Wenden Cop Min..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
	DOMESTIC BONDS			
5	As Gas & El 6½s.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
16	B@O SW div 5s wi	98½	98	98
10	Inter Paper 6s ...	96	96	96
30	Mo Pac 6s E wi..	100⅛	103⅛	100⅛
8	U. S. Rub 6½s '27.	101	101	101
13	do 6½s '29......	100½	100½	100½
9	do 6½s '30......	100¼	99¾	100¼
8	do 6½s '33......	96¾	96¾	96¾
8	do 6½s '34......	97	96½	96½
24	do 6½s '36......	96¾	95¾	95¾
31	do 6½s '39......	96	95½	95½
	FOREIGN BONDS			
5	City Oslo 6s wi....	99½	99½	99½

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Ace	.44	.44	.44
Alamos	9	9	9
Bagdad Silver	.15	.15	.15
Calumet & Jerome	.19	.19	.19
Cons Coppermines	2¾	2¾	2¾
Crystal Cop	.62	.62	.62
Erupcion	2¼	2¼	2¼
Eastern Smelting	.12	.12	.12
Gadsden Copper	.48	.48	.48
La Rose	.42	.42	.42
Ohio Copper	.82	.82	.82
Paymaster	.44	.40	.40
United Verde Ext.	23	23	23
Verde Central Copper	6	6	6
Verde Mines	.20	.20	.20

BIG STEP TOWARD RESTORATION OF WORLD COMMERCE

NEW YORK, April 29—"Resumption of gold payments by Great Britain is one of the greatest events of a constructive and hopeful character since the war," said Sir George Paish, sailing on the Aquitania.

"From the financial point of view, the resumption should do much to promote confidence and thereby restore world trade.

"Of course there must be a close cooperation between New York and London in the matter. As things are going, it is not unlikely that much gold will find its way to London, and that it may not be necessary for London to take advantage of the credit which New York has agreed to provide if necessary.

"It is somewhat difficult to form any clear idea of the effect of the election of von Hindenburg to the presidency of the German Republic.

"Hs is, however, a man not only of ability but of wisdom, and it may be hoped, therefore, that he will realize the importance to Germany as well as to other nations of doing all that lies within his power to carry out the Dawes plan, and to promote a policy of peace and friendship among the people of Germany and other nations.

"I am more convinced than ever by my visit that America's prosperity is tied up, as never before, with world prosperity, and that in proportion as America helps to make world prosperity, the world will pass on prosperity to her."

PULLMAN GETS CAR ORDERS

The Pullman Car Manufacturing Company has received an order for 15 coaches and 15 baggage cars from the Florida East Coast Railway.

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MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal rate	4½%	3½%
Outside com'l paper	4@4¼	3½@4¼
Year money	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Customers' com'l loans	4½@4¾	4¼@4½
Indiv. cus. collat. loans	4½@5	4½@5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	67c	67c
Bar silver in London	31⅛d	31¼d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	86s
Mexican dollars	51½c	51⅝c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$73,000,000	$860,000,000
Year ago today	71,000,000	...
Balances	21,000,000	94,000,000
F. R. bank credit	29,257,172	73,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3⅛@3%
60 days	3¼@3⅛
90 days	3¼@3⅛
4 months	3⅜@3⅛
5 months	3½@3¼
6 months	3⅝@3⅜

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general, ⅛% higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	3½	Chicago	4
New York	3½	St. Louis	4
Philadelphia	3½	Kansas City	4
Cleveland	3½	Minneapolis	4
Richmond	4	Dallas	4
Atlanta	4	Madrid	5
Amsterdam	4	London	5
Athens	6½	Paris	7
Berlin	9	San Francisco	3½
Budapest	11	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Riga	8
Bombay	7	Rome	6
Brussels	5½	Sofia	10
Copenhagen	7	Stockholm	5½
Oslo	6½	Swiss Bank	4
Lisbon	9	Tokyo	8.03
Calcutta	7	Vienna	11
Warsaw	10	Helsingfors	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Belgian francs .0507 .0506 .193

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84⅛	$4.83½	$4.8648
Cables	4.84½	4.83⅞	4.8648
French francs	.0525	.0522	.193
Swiss francs	.1939	.1940½	.193
Lire	.0410¼	.0410¼	.193
Marks	.2380	.2380	.238
Holland	.4014	.4009	.402
Sweden	.2685	.2696	.268
Norway	.1642	.1633	.268
Denmark	.1862	.1857	.268
Spain	.1442	.1435	.193
Portugal	.0500	.0500	1.08
Greece	.1890	.1895	.193
†Austria	.014⅛	.014⅛	2.26
Argentina	.3849	.3850	.4245
Brazil	.1065	.1065	.3244
Poland	.1925	.1925	.1930
†Hungary	.014	.014	.203
Jugoslavia	.0162½	.0161¾	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296⅝	.0296¾	.2026
Rumania	.0045	.0045	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7350	.7337½	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5462½	.5437½	.78
Bombay	.3600	.3595	.4866
Yokohama	.4200	.4195	.4984
Uruguay	.9390	.9407	1.0342
Chile	.1130	.1127	.365
Peru	4.15	4.15	4.8685
Canadian Ex.	1.00	1.00	1.00

†Per thousand.

CAR LOADINGS INCREASE

In the week ended April 18 loadings of revenue freight totaled 922,788 cars, according to unofficial sources. Compared with the previous week of this year, the total was an increase of 5494 cars, or 0.5 per cent. This was the heaviest loading for any period since the week ended March 28, when 931,395 cars were loaded.

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FAVORS GENERAL CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS

NEW YORK, April 29—"I am very much encouraged by the railroad outlook and the present situation," said E. S. Harkness, director of New York Central, Southern Pacific, and other railroads, sailing on the Aquitania.

"I am very much in favor of consolidation of roads all over the United States, and I hope and look for a complete consolidation of the various systems of the country to come about in the near future.

"New York Central's falling off in March business was purely seasonal. I look for good business in 1925 for all roads, as well as New York Central, and I expect that earnings of Central will be as good as they were last year.

"To my mind Southern Pacific has the greatest future of any railroad property in the United States."

TIRE PRICE ADVANCE

AKRON, O., April 29—Firestone Tire & Rubber Company has notified dealers tire prices will be advanced 5 per cent to 15 per cent, effective May 1. Prices on solid tires are increased 10 per cent to 15 per cent, on tubes, 10 per cent, straight side pneumatics and balloons, 5 per cent. Other companies are expected to follow.

GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY

DENVER, April 29—The total net income for the Great Western Sugar Company and subsidiary organizations for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1925, was $10,577,273.65, the annual report of the company discloses. This represented a decrease of $1,427,030.09 in net earnings from the previous year, the report said. Total assets were listed at $80,475,078.97.

BRIGGS MANUFACTURING CO.

Briggs Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924 net of $11,135,576 after federal taxes, equivalent to $5.56 a share on 1,999,688 no-par common shares. Total income was, $15,141,252; expenses, $2,415,176; federal taxes, $1,590,500; net income, $11,135,576; dividends, $2,030,236; surplus, $9,105,340.

ALLIS-CHALMERS EARNINGS

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company in the quarter ended March 31, 1925, earned after federal taxes $847,053, and after deducting preferred dividends of $288,703, there was left a balance of $558,350 for the common, or $2.17 per share, compared with $2.10 a share in the first quarter of 1924.

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BIG GAIN IN BROWN SHOE CO. EARNINGS

NEW YORK, April 29 — Earnings for the first half of the fiscal year, ended April 30, of Brown Shoe Company, are expected to be better than $8 a share on the common. This compares with $1.49 a share for the corresponding period last year and makes probable an increase in the common dividend rate to $6 from $4 at the forthcoming directors' meeting in St. Louis.

The final showing for the year of around $15 a share on the common, compared with $12.88 last year, is not unlikely since acceleration of orders which began late last year, is being maintained.

GINTER PROFITS INCREASE

Ginter Company for March 31 quarter reports net profit of $175,500 after depreciation and tax, equal after preferred dividends to 94 cents a share on 150,000 no-par common shares, compared with $165,433 or 87 cents a share in 1924. Sales for the quarter were $3,411,668 compared with $3,163,259 in 1924 quarter.

WOOL MARKET PRICE TREND IS DOWNWARD

Weak Tone in Overseas Auctions Affects Local Sales Adversely

The action of the Australian selling authorities in increasing the quantities of wool being offered in the local auction centers so as to effect the clearance of the current clip by the first or middle of July, undoubtedly has caused a more drastic decline in values than they had anticipated would be the case. The weakening effect of this action on the other markets of the world has also been noteworthy and not the least, perhaps, upon the American market.

Upon the resumption of sales at Sydney and Melbourne, Monday, it was early apparent that buying confidence was still lacking. In Sydney, where the principal offering was of merinos, the demand was very poor, although there was a fairly good selection. America bought very little indeed, Japan being the chief operator.

Combing Wools Weak

Crossbred wools and mixed lots were almost wholly withdrawn. Prices for the best lots of 64-70s combings, practically free, clean, landed in Boston, are figured in the range of $1.10 and $1.16, and other 64-70s, not quite so fine for grade, but equally good for staple, were figured from $1.08@1.18, while 64s super combing, practically free, and strictly warp, were quoted at $1.02@1.06.

Compared with the opening sale a week ago these prices show a decline of 10 to 12 cents clean, and 2 to 4 cents clean compared with the closing rates for the identical wools last Thursday.

Similar declines were experienced in the Melbourne market, where 70 per cent of the wool offered was withdrawn. Good to choice 64-70s combing wools, practically free, were quoted anywhere from $1.04 to $1.10, clean basis in bond. These prices were below the Sydney basis for wools of the same descriptions, which is due of course, to the fact that the Sydney wools are much finer, grade for grade, than those at Melbourne.

Yesterday found the Sydney market weaker, with prices down about 5 cents a pound, clean basis, from the prices which were prevailing on Monday. Thus, good combing 64-70s were quoted out of this market on a basis equivalent to $1.05, clean, in bond, while super 64s were bringing as low as 98 cents, clean, in bond. The selection of good-styled American wools was only moderate, and withdrawals again were heavy.

South America Stagnant

South America is demoralized and quotations are practically nominal. Some Argentine Vs have been offered at 28 cents, c. and f., Boston in bond. Montevideo 3s have been offered at 40 cents and could doubtless be had somewhat less; in fact there have been sales at 38 cents in small lots in this market, while 2s are nominally quoted at 43 cents, c. and f., with a sale reported locally at 40 cents.

At the Cape, the market is sluggish, and importing agents are suggesting the possibility of importing good 12 months' fine wools at $1, or less, clean basis, in bond.

Bradford is very dull, and prices on tops have declined 1 cent a pound all around since the last week-end, when the situation was described as exceedingly weak.

Private advices from Bradford state that "it is hard to value any wool in such a market as we are going through, because the market here is absolutely stagnant, and not a soul is really interested in anything. We are all sellers over here, buyers being few and far between."

It is added that there are no prospects of good buying for some time, with America looked to as the ultimate savior of the market, when prices shall have reached the bottom, whenever that may be.

The Continental situation is somewhat similar to that in Bradford. Antwerp advices report a quiet but hopeful market.

Outlook Adverse to Growers

It appeared as if the Eastern wool merchants had about decided that a market basis for the new domestic clip had been established 10 days ago, when the decision of the Australian selling authorities to increase the quantities of wool offered at the Australian auctions brought about the sudden decline in the market. Immediately buyers who had fixed their limits at 40 cents for medium wools in the bright wool states withdrew their bids and would only offer 35 cents.

Likewise, in the territory states, buyers have withheld their hands, although they had practically decided to commence buying on the basis of about $1.20@1.25 for fair staple, fine and fine medium clips.

One New England French combing mill, however, has purchased some fair length Nevada fine and fine medium wools at 39 cents to the grower, which is figured to mean about $1.20@1.25 clean basis, landed Boston, shrinkage being estimated at about 65 per cent. This same mill was the principal buyer at the sealed bid sale last Wednesday in Mountain Home, Idaho, taking the best mixed lots running bulk half-blood to fine at 41⅛c. Some of the less attractive lots were sold at down to 39⅛c.

Goods Market Sluggish

Reports from the various goods centers are still more or less at variance. On the whole, there is little about which to become enthusiastic, although here and there certain mills appear to have fair orders on hand which permit them to operate fairly close to capacity. This is more especially true of the woolen manufacturer.

The worsted end of the trade is still slow, although there are some reports which indicate slight improvement in the demand from this end of the market.

Sales of Australian merinos are reported in the local market at $1.04 for super Sydney 64s good combing wools, clean basis, in bond, for spot wools, while good combing 64-70s have been sold at $1.08, clean, in bond. These prices are about on the basis for importing similar wools. Fine domestic wools are in limited supply but one small lot of Ohio delaine has been sold at 51 and another at 52 cents.

In medium wools, the market is sluggish. Selected staple Missouri quarter and three-eighths together could be had at 46 cents, which seems to be a fairly reasonable market, based on the sales of Montevideo 50s (quarters) at 40 cents in the grease.

Some Argentine Vs have been sold at 30 cents in the grease, and one lot is reported sold at 28 cents for importation. Such sales, of course, are not generally made, many dealers refusing to concede such low prices.

Scoured wools are less steady, and anyone who tries to force a sale finds this out very speedily. Good B supers are quoted at $1 up to $1.10 for fine, while off-color wools are quoted down to 85 cents. It is hardly possible to quote a stable price on anything. Noils are fairly steady for the most part, as are also carpet wools.

THE BRITISH BUDGET

LONDON, April 29—It is estimated the silk and McKenna duties together will yield this year £10,230,000 and in the full fiscal year £20,000,000.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s '48	85	85
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	100	99¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98	97⅞
Am Smelting 5s '47	98	97⅞
Am Smelting 6s '47	106½	106
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Am T & T s f 5s '60	95⅞	95¾
Am T & T col 4s '29	97¼	97
Am T & T col 5s '46	101	100¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	103	102¾
Am T & T cv 6s '25	129¼	129¼
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	94⅝	94⅝
Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39	52	52
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	99⅞	99¾
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	100½	100¼
Ann Arbor 4s '95	67	66⅞
Andes Cop 7s '43	94¾	94½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	87⅞	87⅞
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91⅞	91⅝
Associated Oil 6s '35	102¾	102¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	84½	84¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91	90¾
Atch T&SF 4s E Ok div '28	99¾	99⅝
Atl Coast Line 7s '30	106¾	106⅝
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	87⅞	87⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99½	99¼
B&O prior lien 3½s '25	99⅞	99⅞
B&O 1st 4s '48	89⅞	89⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	92⅞	92⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	89⅝	88½
B&O 6s '29	103⅛	103
B&O rfg 6s '95	102¾	102⅝
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102	101¾
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	87⅞	87⅞
B&O 3½s Swn div '25	100⅛	100⅛
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	74½	74
Barnsdall Corp 8s '31	105	105
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	91	90¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	95⅛	95
Beth Steel 1st ex 5s '26	100¼	100¼
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	95⅝	85
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	94¾	93⅞
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	71⅝	71¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101⅛	100¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86¾	86¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	83⅞	83⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	109¾	109¾
Buff R & P 5s	102½	102
Buff R & P 4½s '57	81¼	81⅛
Bush Term con 5s '55	88⅞	88⅞
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	97½	97½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	100⅝	100⅜
Cal Pet sf 6½s '33	103	103
Can North deb 6½s '46	117½	117½
Can North sf 7s '40	116⅞	116⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	80	79⅞
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108	107⅞
Cen Dist Tel 5s '43	101¼	101¼
Cen of Ga 6s '29	103½	103½
Cen Leather 6s ct '45	100	99⅞
Cen New Eng 4s '61	65	65
Cen Pacific 3½s '29	96	96
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	96⅞	96⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	90⅝	90⅜
Ches & O cv 5s '46	103¼	103¼
Ches & O Coal Riv div	84½	84½
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	85	85
Chi Gt West 4s '59	62½	62¼
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	90½	90
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	103¼	103¼
Chi M & St P deb 4s '34	45	45
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	46½	46⅛
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	45½	45½
Chi M & St P gen 4½s '89	83½	83½
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014	45¼	44¾
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	45¾	45¾
Chi M & St P 6s '34	102⅝	102¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	87⅞	87⅝
Chi Ter Ha & SE 1st 5s '60	80¼	80
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	66	65½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	92⅞	92⅝
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	98¾	98⅝
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	116⅞	116⅞
Chi & Alton 3½s '50	51¼	52¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	75⅝	75⅝
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	102	102
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	92⅞	92⅝
Chi & W Ind 5½s '62	98	98
Chile Copper col 6s '32	106	106
Cin Gas & Elec 5½s '61	103	103
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	82¾	82½
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	97⅜	97¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	98⅞	98⅝
Clev CC&St L rfg 6s A '29	103⅛	103⅛
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106	106
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	98⅞	98¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	94	94
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	100¾	100¾
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '35	100¾	100⅝
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	100½	100½
Con Pow & Lt 6½s '43	103	103
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	82	81¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	95⅝	95⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	102⅞	102¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	78	78
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	95⅝	95½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	99⅝	99⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	78	86½
Cuban Dom 7½s ct '44	97⅝	97¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91	90⅝
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	107	106½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101½	101½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	83⅝	83⅝
Den & Rio G im 5s '28	98	98
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	59¼	59⅛
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	76	76
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107⅜	107⅜
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	90⅝	90⅝
Dupont, de Nem 7½s '31	107⅝	107⅝
Duquesne Lt 5½s B '49	105	105
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105⅞	105⅝
Dodge Bros 6s '40	99	98½
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	105¼	105
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	103⅝	103⅜
El Pow Ger 6½s wi	87½	87½
Erie 1st con 4s '96	70⅞	70⅝
Erie cv 4s A '53	65⅝	65
Erie gen 4s '96	62½	62
Fla East Coast 5s '74	95½	95½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	101¾	101⅜
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	111	110¾
Ft Worth & R G 1st 4s '28	94½	94½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105⅞	105⅝
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	109⅜	108⅝
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	120⅝	120⅜
General Asphalt 6s	102¼	102¼
Granby Mining 6s '28	100	100
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107¼	107¼
Great Northern 5s '73	93⅞	93⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	101	100¾
Havana El Ry Lt&P 5s '54	86⅝	86⅝
Hershey Choc sf 6s '42	104	104
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	101⅜	101¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	73⅞	73¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	91⅜	90½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	99⅞	99⅞
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	91½	91¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	99	99
Ill Cen Om 1st 3s '51	73	73
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	65	64½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	64⅝	64¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	68⅞	68¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88	87½
nIt Mer Mar col 6s '41	88⅜	88⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	88⅝	88½
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	104	104
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	70½	70½
Int RR Cen Am 4s	87½	87¼
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	19⅝	19⅝
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	60¼	60
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	85½	85¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	98½	98½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	72⅜	72⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	90⅞	90½
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	98	97½
Kings Co Elev 4s staa	77⅜	77⅛
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100	100
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	100¼	100¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	98½	98½
Lehigh Val Har 5s	112½	112½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	90	90
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	100¾	100¾
L & N 4½s C 2003	94⅞	94⅞
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	94⅞	94⅝
L & N 5s B 2003	104⅛	104⅛
L & N 7s '30	107	106⅞
L & N 4s 2003	95¼	95
Lower Aus 6½s ct '44	85¾	85¾
Magma Copper cv 7s '32	116⅛	116⅛
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	99½	99½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	60	59⅞
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	53	53
Manila El Ry rfg 7s '42	102⅞	102⅞
Manila So. L 4s '39	61	61
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	98¼	98
Mil Gas Lt 4s '27	99½	99¼
Met Edison rfg 6s '52	104	104
Min & St I 4s	19⅜	19⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	90⅞	90⅝
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	96	96
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '26	100⅝	100⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	88¼	88¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 6s '53	100⅛	100⅛
Min & St L x Dec '24	100	100
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	103⅝	103⅝
Min St P&SSM 5½s	84½	84½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	77⅝	77⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	84¾	84¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	93¼	93¼
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	103¼	103⅛
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	64	64
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	86⅝	86⅝
Mo Pac 6s D '49	100	100
Montana Power 5s A '43	99⅞	99¾
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	80½	80½
Nat RR Mex 4s '51	16¼	15¾
NET & T 5s '52	100	99¾
Nat RR Mex 4½s '57	17¼	17¼
NO Terminal 4s '53	84	84
NOT&M inc 5s '35	96⅞	96⅝
NOT&M 5s B '54	95	95
NOT&M 5½s '54	100¾	100¼
NYC&HR 6s reg	106	106
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78⅞	78⅞
NYC&HR con 4s '98	95	94⅞
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95	95
NYC&HR rfg&im 4½s 2013	91¾	91½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	101⅝	101⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106⅝	106¾
NYC L Sh col 3½s 598	76⅛	76⅛
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74	95⅝	95⅝
NY City 4¼s '60	101¾	101¼
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	92⅞	92⅜
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113⅞	113⅝
NY Edison 5s	100⅜	100⅜
NY GELH&P 5s '48	102¼	102¼
NYNH&H clt 6s	91	91
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	63	63
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	88⅝	88
NY Ry rfg 4s '42	49½	49½
NY Ry rfg 4s ctf dp '42	49	49
NY Ry adj 5s '42	4⅜	4¼
NY Ry adj 5s ctf dp '42	4½	4½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	65½	65¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	100⅞	100⅞
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97⅝	97¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107⅜	107⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	65¼	65¼
NY & Jersey 5s '38	99⅞	99⅜
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Niag Sock & OP 5s wi	98⅛	98¼
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	78⅝	78⅜
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	101	100⅞
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	104	104
Nor Ohio Tr&Lt 6s A '47	95½	95½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	60⅝	60⅝
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	84½	84½
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	96½	96½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	106⅛	106⅛
Nor Pac 3s reg	59⅛	59⅛
Ohio Riv Ed 6s	101⅝	101¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	108⅛	108⅛
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	99⅞	99⅝
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	97	97
Ore Shore Line rfg 4s '29	97	97
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	83⅛	83⅛
Ore & Cal 1st 5s '27	101	100¾
Otis Steel 8s A '41	97⅞	97⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	96⅞	96⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	96⅛	96⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	105¼	105¼
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	95⅛	95¼
Pan-Am Pet 6s '34	109⅝	108¼
Penn R R con 4s '48	93	93
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	94¼	94
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110½	110⅜
Penn R R col 7s '30	107⅝	107⅝
Penn R R 5s '64	97⅝	97½
Penn R R 4s '43	94	94
Pere Marq 4s '56	84¼	84
Pere Marq 5s '56	99⅜	99½
Phil Balt & Wash 5s '74	106½	106½
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	97	96⅞
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104⅝	104⅝
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	100½	100½
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	96½	96⅝
Pierce Oil deb 8s '31	105	105
Pitts C C&St L 5s B	99⅛	99
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	88⅞	88⅞
Port Elec 6s	96¾	96¾
Pub Svc El Pow 6s	97⅝	97⅝
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48	104⅜	104⅜
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	104⅜	104⅜
Pub Svc E&G 5½s '59	101⅝	100⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97	94½	94½
Reming Arms s f 6s '37	86⅜	86⅝
Rio G Junction 5s '39	94⅛	94⅛
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	85⅛	85⅛
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	87¼	87¼
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	95	95
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	87¼	87¼
St L S W 1st 4s '89	81⅝	81½
St L S W con 4s '32	89⅛	89
St L & S F 4st A '50	76½	76¼
St L & S F 5s B '50	90⅝	90
St L & S F 5½s D '42	98½	98¼
St L & S F 6s C '28	103	103
St L & S F adj 6s '55	89⅝	89
St L & S F inc 6s '60	84⅛	83¾
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	101⅜	101⅜
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	83⅜	83⅜
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	77½	77⅛
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	69½	69
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	80	79½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	93	92½
Sinclair Cru O 6s	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	86	85½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	91¾	91½
Sinclair Cru O 6s '26	106⅞	106
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	85	85
Kelly Oil 6½s	108½	108½
So P Rico Sug N J 7s '41	104½	104⅛
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100⅝	100⅝
So Pacific cv 4s '29	97	97
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅝	91½
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	86⅞	86⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	78½	78¼
So Ry con 5s '94	103	103
So Ry gen 6s '56	105½	105¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	110⅜	109¾
So Ry 5s Mem div '96	100⅛	100⅛
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	84	84
So Ry 4s St L div '51	85¼	85¼
Spokane Int 5s	83¼	83¼
So'west Bell Tell rfg 5s '54	99⅞	99⅝
Steel & Tube 7s '51	107½	107½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100¾	100¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	102	102
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53	52⅞
Third Ave adj 5s 560	38	38
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	109⅝	109⅝
Tol St L & W pr ln 3½s '25	99¾	99¾
Union El L&P 5½s	101½	101½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	104	104
Union Pacific cv 4s '27		99⅞
Union Pacific 6s '28	103⅝	103⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	86⅜	86⅛
U S Steel s f 5s '63	105⅛	105
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	86⅝	86⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	94⅞	94¾
Va-C C s f 7s '47	92½	92
Va-C C cv 7½s '37	56½	56½
Va-C C 7½s with war '37	61	60½
Va Ry 5s '62	99¾	99½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	97	96¾
Wab 1st 5s '39	101	101
Wab 5½s	95⅛	95
West Va-C C ct 6s	92	9
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	98	97¾
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	103½	103½
West Pa Pow 6s C '58	106	106
West Shore 4s 2361	83¼	83¼
Western Electric 5s '44	100¼	100
Western Maryland 4s '52	64	64
Western Pac 5s A '46	94⅛	93⅞
Western Pac 6s B '46	103¼	103¼
Western Un col 5s '38	101⅛	101⅛
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	107⅝	107½
Wickwire Spen St 7s '35	79¼	79¼
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100	100
Wilson & Co cv ct	72½	71⅝
Wilson & Co cv 6s '28	72¼	71½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	97¼	97
Wilson & Co s f 7½s '31	71⅜	71
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	102	102
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	79	79
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	98¼	98¼

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96¼	96¼
Argentine Gov 7s '27	102½	102¼
Austrian Gov 7s '43	93¼	93⅛
Argentine 6s '58 B	96⅛	96
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	92¾	92⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '25	84⅜	84⅛
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	108	108
Belgium (King) 8s '41	106⅞	106⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	93	92¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	82½	82½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	80⅞	80½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	95⅜	95½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	95⅞	95⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102¼	102¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104	103⅞
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102⅞	102¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¼	101
Chile (Rep) 8s '26	102½	102½
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	107	107⅞
Con Pwr Jap rct 7s '44	88¾	87½
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	92	92
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	97¾	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	99½	99
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	99⅛	99
Finnish ct A 6½s '54	86½	86½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109⅝	109⅝
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110	109½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	101¼	101⅛
Denmark (King) 8s '45	110½	110¼
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '52	93⅛	93½
Dutch E Indies May 5½s '53	98¼	98¼
Dutch E Indies Nov 5½s '53	98¼	98⅛
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	101½	101⅜
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	101⅝	101½
French rct 7s '49	88	87⅞
German rct 7s '49	93½	93¼
Finland (Rep) ct 7s '50	94	94
Framerican Dev 7½s '52	90¾	90½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	96⅜	96⅛
French (Rep) 8s '45	101	100⅞
German G E 7s	93¾	93¾
Greek rct 7s '64	83½	83½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	93½	93¼
Holland Am Line 6s '47	85⅜	85⅛
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	87	87
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	82¾	82⅝
Jam (Im Gov) 6½s '54	91⅝	91½
Jurens U M W 6s '47	96¼	96
Mex 4s large '10	25⅞	25⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	82	82
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	37⅝	36¾
Mex 4s small '10	24	23¾
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103½	103⅜
Norway (King) 6s '43	99⅞	99⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	99½	99⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	99⅜	99¼
Norway (King) 8s '40	111½	111½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	81⅛	81
Paris Orleans 7s '42	99	99
Peru 8s '44	99	99
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	75	74¾
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	75	74⅝
Prague (City) 7½s '52	90¼	90¼
Poland rct 8s	95	95
Poland 6s '40	95	95
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	110¾	110⅝
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	89	89
Rimy Steel Corp 7s	89	89
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '45	92½	92
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92	92
Sweden ct 5½s '54	99¼	99⅛
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	98⅝	98⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	100¼	100⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 8s wi	99⅜	99⅜
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	84⅞	84⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	86	86
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	101⅜	101½
Hokyo (City) 5s '52	67¼	67⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118	117¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107⅞	107⅝
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	92¼	92
Zurich (City) 8s '45	109⅝	109⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr 29	Apr 28
3½s '47	101.	101.2	100.30	100.30	101.1
1st 4¼s '47	102.1	102.1	102.	102.	102.
2d 4¼s '42	101.10	101.10	101.8	101.8	101.10
3d 4¼s '28	101.30	102.	101.30	101.30	101.30
4th 4¼s '38	102.8	102.10	102.8	102.10	102.10
US 4¼s '52	105.11	105.15	105.10	105.15	105.10
US 4s '54	101.12	101.15	101.12	101.15	101.14
3½s '47 reg	100.31	100.31	100.31	100.31	101.
3d 4¼s reg	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.28
4th 4¼s reg	102.5	102.6	102.5	102.6	102.4

BOSTON ELEVATED INCOME

Boston Elevated Railway reports to the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities for the quarter ended March 31, 1925, net income of $599,788, compared with net income of $220,784 in the corresponding period of 1924.

LONDON RUBBER STOCKS OFF

LONDON, April 29—Rubber stocks here on April 25 totaled 13,058 tons, compared with 14,571 on April 18 and 15,492 on April 11, according to figures compiled by the Rubber Association.

STERLING CLOSE TO PARITY AS BRITAIN GOES ON GOLD BASIS

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Great Britain's return to the gold standard is hailed with general satisfaction in the exchange market, where the pound sterling took another step nearer parity this morning and touched $4.84¼ under strong buying from practically all sources.

That figure is close to what is known as "the gold point," when charges for freight, insurance and so forth are taken into consideration, or 4.8567 for the shipment of gold from London to New York. There is little fear of such shipments, however, because of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement regarding British credit in America, and the fact that the bank rate is to be used to check the drain of gold for other destinations.

The market's confidence in sterling, which has been apparent for some days, was further strengthened by the Chancellor's speech, from which it is deduced that the authorities here and in the United States are working hand in hand for the stabilization of exchange.

TRYING TO RESTORE BUYERS' CONFIDENCE IN STEEL MARKETS

CLEVELAND, O., April 29 — Iron Trade Review this week says: Indications that producers are making determined efforts to restore confidence in the finished steel market are appearing in the final days of April. A minimum of 2.10c, Pittsburgh, on plates, shapes and bars, made effective by several large companies this week, is interpreted as an attempt to discourage the practice of hand-to-mouth buying which now prevails.

April proved a disappointment to many producers in that volume of new business has been below expectations. However, a number of companies have experienced an exceptionally good month.

Shipments of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company in April up until Tuesday were 5 per cent larger than March and specifications are 10 per cent above the corresponding period of the preceding month. Operations of the entire steel industry are about 75 per cent.

DIVIDENDS

United States Steel Corporation declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common. The regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend was also declared. Common dividends are payable June 29 to stock of record May 28 and the preferred May 29 to stock of record May 4.

Norfolk & Western Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the common, payable June 19 to stock of record May 29.

Standard Oil Company of California declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record May 18.

Savage Arms Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the first preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15 and 1½ per cent on the second preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Deer & Co. declared quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15. Three months ago the annual rate was increased from 3 to 4 per cent.

Van Raalte Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the first preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 18.

Munsingwear, Inc., declared the regular quarterly 75-cent dividend, payable June 1 to stock of record May 18.

Amparo Mining Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable May 9 to stock of record April 30.

The usual quarterly dividends of $2 a share on the Butler Mill and $2 a share on the Quissett Mill common and $1.50 a share on the preferred stock of Hoosac Cotton Mills were declared, all payable May 15 to stoc kof record May 5.

Nashawena Mills, of New Bedford, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable May 15 to stock of record April 28.

Childs Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 60 cents on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable June 10 to stock of record May 29.

Ingersoll Rand Corporation declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent common dividend, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Delaware & Hudson Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25, payable June 20 to stock of record May 28.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

March—	1925	1924
Gross	$12,931,547	$14,812,927
Net profit	2,117,212	2,510,798
3 months gross	36,614,760	41,288,482
Net profits	3,854,681	4,449,048

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

March—		Decrease
Oper revenue	$52,522,631	$ 3,367,652
Net oper income	4,813,475	2,355,113
Three months—		
Oper revenue	154,648,580	3,687,243
Net oper income	14,719,049	4,079,454

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE

		Increase
March op revenue	$ 926,715	$ 25,335
Net oper income	61,280	53,694
3 mos op revenue	2,560,790	59,756
Net oper income	38,638	99,929

WESTERN MARYLAND

March—	1925	1924
Oper revenue	$ 1,625,210	$ 1,752,120
Net oper income	303,565	368,595
Total income	310,872	382,039
Net income	57,916	122,845
3 months op rev	4,802,130	5,078,436
Net oper income	1,041,152	1,036,276
Total income	1,070,152	1,078,697
Net income	306,342	298,043

SEABOARD AIR LINE

March—	1925	Increase
Oper revenue	$5,688,049	$467,858
Net oper income	1,274,483	163,296
Gross income	1,335,974	152,634
Net income	†639,495	36,540
3 mos—oper rev	15,441,471	642,584
Net oper income	2,522,821	*212,173
Gross income	2,962,137	61,575
Net income	†1,005,903	*157,021

†Available for adj. bond interest.
*Decrease.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

	1925	1924
March gross	$1,521,553	$1,669,290
Net op inc	272,656	192,176
3 months' gross	4,270,677	4,733,964
Net op inc	610,456	623,668

TEXAS & PACIFIC

	1925	1924
March gross	$2,796,176	$2,623,434
Total net	434,381	347,346
3 months' gross	8,237,580	7,978,407
Total net	1,279,309	1,293,477

BURLINGTON RAILROAD

March—	1925	1924
Oper revenue	$12,129,252	$13,288,233
Net op income	1,866,346	2,731,868
3 mos op rev	36,959,664	39,547,355
Net op income	5,031,593	6,230,131

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Int Sec Tr of Am (no par)	41¼	45½
do 7% pr series A	102½	
do 6% pf series B	96	98
do 6½% C	99	101
Mass. Investors Trust	57	58
United Am Electric	17¾	18¾
United Am Railways	14¼	15¼
United Chain Stores	16⅞	17⅞
BONDS		
Int Sec Tr of Am 6s ser A '28	100	
do 6s series B 1933	99	100
do 6s series C 1943	99	100

NEW FLORIDA HOTELS

HAINES CITY, Fla., April 29—A syndicate of business men has completed plans for a nine-story hotel building to be erected here. The Holly Hill Groves & Fruit Company has plans ready for a seven-story hotel building to be erected in Davenport.

NEW LOW RECORD FOR BAR GOLD

LONDON, April 29—Bar gold was quoted today at 84s. 11½d., contrasted with 86s. yesterday. This is a new low record for the year.

EARNINGS OF STEEL SHOW A GOOD GAIN

Increase of $7,000,000 Over Preceding Quarter, but Under 1924 Showing

United States Steel Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1925, surplus available for dividends after taxes and other charges of $21,205,291, equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.93 a share on 5,084,952 shares of common stock, compared with $14,272,705, or $1.56 on the common in the previous quarter and $31,918,836, or $5.03 a share, in the first quarter of 1924.

The United States Steel report for the quarter ended March 31, 1925, compares:

	1925	1924
Earnings (a)	$39,882,992	$50,075,445
Deprec&skg fund (b)	13,848,770	13,274,972
Net inc	26,034,222	36,800,473
Int&premUS Stl bnds	4,828,931	4,881,637
Balance	21,205,291	31,918,836
Pref div	6,304,919	6,304,919
Com div	8,895,293	8,895,293
Surplus	6,005,079	16,718,624

(a) Total earnings after deducting all expenses incident to operations, comprising those for ordinary repairs and maintenance of plants, also taxes, including income taxes, and interest on bonds of subsidiary companies.

(b) Depreciation and extraordinary replacement funds and sinking funds on bonds of subsidiary companies, and sinking funds on United States Steel Corporation bonds.

Monthly earnings compare with the previous year as follows:

	1925	1924
Jan net	$13,027,058	$14,771,103
Feb net	12,357,801	16,238,867
March net	14,498,133	19,065,475

Recent earnings by quarters compare:

	1st quar.	2d quar.
1925	$39,882,992	....
1924	50,075,445	$41,381,039
1923	34,780,069	47,858,181
1922	19,339,985	27,286,945
1921	32,286,722	21,892,016
1920	42,089,109	43,155,705
1919	33,513,384	34,331,301
1918	56,961,424	62,557,391
1917	113,121,018	90,579,204
1916	60,713,624	81,126,048
1915	12,457,809	27,950,055

LONDON SECURITY MARKET PLEASED WITH NEW BUDGET

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—The London Stock Exchange showed evidence today of being generally pleased with the new British budget, which, it is considered, will carry on the policy outlined by Premier Baldwin at the beginning of his administration, auguring well for the financial and commercial stability of the country.

The downward adjustment of the income tax and the absence of the anticipated raid on the sinking fund caused fractional gains in investment securities, especially government issues, while those securities affected by reimposition of the McKenna duties moved up well, especially the various motor car and cycle shares.

Announcement of the protective silk tariff caused a sharp rise in the shares of silk and artificial silk manufacturing companies, these changing hands with considerable freedom. Speculative issues were little affected, moving quietly and steadily.

EXPECT 400,000-TON DECLINE IN STEEL'S UNFILLED ORDERS

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation for April are expected to show a further decline of about 400,000 tons. Operations are now at about 75 per cent, compared with close to 85 per cent last week. Mills in the Chicago district are operating at about 90 per cent, those at Birmingham almost 100 per cent, but at Pittsburgh only 65 per cent.

Despite a light volume of buying, specifications are said to be holding up well. Imports of foreign materials, which are running close to 100,000 tons a month, are being felt, it is reported, in the coast market. Half of this tonnage is finished material. German manufacturers were said to be offering $6 a ton under domestic prices at Atlantic ports.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Blodget & Co., Boston, announce the appointment of Clinton G. Albert, collector of taxes for the last 24 years in Fall River, as their representative in that city.

Reporting only 47 cargo vessels chartered in the week ended April 16, Fairplay, English shipping magazine calls it the worst mid-April week in history and advises owners to lay up.

A supreme court review has been granted in a case involving a government claim to priority upon the assets of the bankrupt brokerage and banking firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Powell Knitting Company of Philadelphia has purchased the model mill and textile plant of the Textile Industrial Institute at Spartanburg, S. C. Hosiery of medium grade will be manufactured.

Morris White Holding Company has purchased nine lots on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, New York, where it will erect a 15-story hotel. Transaction involves an investment of $4,500,000.

Gen. Gerardo Machado, president-elect of Cuba, says American-made automobiles in Cuba should be doubled within the next few years with completion of his plans for improving the highways of his country.

It is rumored in banking circles that the proposed construction of New York, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad across Pennsylvania is part of a plan of L. F. Loree and the Harriman estate to form a fifth trunk line, of which Delaware & Hudson would be an important part.

Value of ribbons manufactured in France in 1924 was $90,000,000, a higher level than any recorded since the end of the war, according to United States Consul at Saint Etienne, $55,000,000 of production being for domestic use. A notable feature was the substitution of rayon for silk in ribbons.

MARLAND OIL ELECTIONS

NEW YORK, April 29—Dr. W. J. A. M. Van Der Gracht has resigned as president of Marland Oil Company of Texas, because his recent election as a director of Marland Oil Company, the parent organization, will require more of his time to be given to the several Marland subsidiaries. He is succeeded as president of the Texas subsidiary by F. Park Geyer. Alexander Deussen and C. E. Hyde were elected vice-presidents of Marland of Texas to fill new positions and W. A. Moncrief was re-elected vice-president.

BALTIMORE & OHIO INCOME

NEW YORK, April 29—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's net operating income for March declined $179,703 in comparison with the corresponding month last year but figures for the first quarter this year show an increase of $133,295 to $6,540,474, although railway operating revenues fell off $2,642,707 to $53,980,997. Operating expenses in the three months were reduced $2,893,650.

WRIGHT AERO PROFITS UP

Wright Aeronautical Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1925, net profits of $157,638 after charges and taxes, equal to 63 cents a share on 249,390 shares outstanding, compared with $65,179 or 26 cents a share in the first quarter of 1924. Gross sales increased approximately 90 per cent over the 1924 period.

RADIO

WORLD STATION FOR GEORGIA

Mercer University Plans to Have 5000-Watt Transmitter

MACON, Ga., April 29—A radio station of 5000 watts that can be heard in all parts of the Pacific and in Europe will be erected at Mercer University, Macon, Ga., in the near future, it has just been announced. The station will replace the present one at the university.

For several weeks a campaign for funds has been conducted among the civic clubs, the members of the Chamber of Commerce and business concerns in Macon, and now only $5000 more is needed to raise the station to 5000 watts, the maximum power allowed by the Government. Macon's civic clubs have each contributed and the Chamber of Commerce is contemplating an arrangement to provide for the running expenses of the station, with Mercer furnishing the programs free of charge.

A feature of the programs will be a wireless exposition of Macon's industries and agricultural possibilities of the surrounding country. Mercer's station was one of the early ones in the South, being established three years ago by Dr. C. R. Fountain, head of the physics department and an inventor who holds several patents on radio appliances.

DETROIT LECTURE TO BE RADIOCAST

DETROIT, Mich., April 23 (Special)—A Christian Science lecture, to be given by Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, Calif., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the joint auspices of the Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Detroit, Mich., April 30, will be radiocast by Station WCX, 517 meters wavelength.

The lecture begins at 8:30 p. m., eastern standard time, and will be radiocast direct from the Arcadia.

Question Box

380. I am interested in building a Browning-Drake receiver. I would like to know if any benefit would be derived from using a "199" for the R. F. tube and "DV3's" for the rest. H. W., Grand Forks, N. D.

(Ans.) There is no particular benefit to be derived from the combination you suggest. Actually the 199 in its regular socket has a somewhat smaller internal capacity than the DV3 which, theoretically, should make neutralization easier. In actual practice but little difference may be noticed. We would recommend the use of DV's throughout.

MacMillan Set Makes Short Wave Record

Chicago, April 29

A WORLD'S record for daytime radio transmission was established by the MacMillan Arctic expedition transmitter operating on short wavelengths in tests last Sunday. The test program was heard in New Zealand by Ralph Slade, radio amateur, 4-AG, Dunedin, New Zealand, he reported by radio today to the Zenith Radio Corporation. Slade heard the station on 40 meters wavelength, but not on 20 meters, although both wavelengths were used alternately.

IOWA RADIO COURSE IS POPULAR FEATURE

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 25 (Special)—The State University of Iowa, through its radiocasting station, WSUI, is conducting a course of study which includes enrolled students in states from Ohio to California and from Canada to Texas. These students range in age from 18 to 50 years. Test papers sent in by them give ample proof of the efficiency of radio in transmitting a regular course of instruction by the lecture system.

As a method of taking education to the people, University of Iowa officials believe the radio holds great possibilities. University credits are granted when test papers received come up to the requirements imposed. Lectures are radiocast every Monday and Wednesday evenings at 7:30 central time. Others, of course, may listen in, not for credit, but for the information to be gained from the lectures.

MONOPOLY HEARING ON RADIO DELAYED

WASHINGTON, April 29—Although no official announcement has been made, it is understood that the Federal Trade Commission has postponed for the second time the beginning of the taking of testimony in the alleged radio monopoly case which was to have been opened on May 18 in New York.

This case was originally set for March, but was postponed until May 18 at the request of Edward L. Smith, attorney in charge of the case for the commission. The commission, in postponing the case, has provided that the taking of testimony shall begin some time between July 1 and Sept. 16.

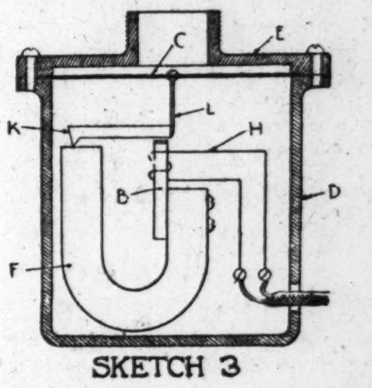
MICA PROVES SATISFACTORY FOR SPEAKERS

Used as Diaphragm Proves Sensitive and Gives Good Quality

This is the second of a series of articles on loudspeakers by Frank Reichmann, loudspeaker designer and vice-president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

The ordinary designs of loud speaking telephone units rely on iron diaphragms to be attracted by the magnet coil cores. Iron diaphragms are quite satisfactory in headphones, where the energy developed is kept low, for they will vibrate through a small amplitude quite accurately. However, when used for loudspeakers, especially when energized to any considerable volume, they usually rattle and blast.

A number of loudspeakers, for this reason, are built with diaphragms of other material. To obtain the vibratory action, an armature of soft iron is placed above the coil cores and connected to the diaphragm with an arm of some sort.

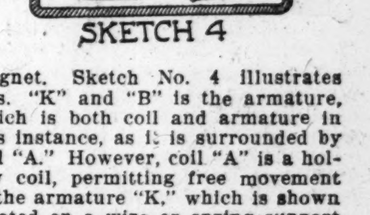


SKETCH 3

Sketch number 3 shows a simple design illustrating the armature theory. "A" coil, "B" core, "C" diaphragm, "D" shell, "E" sound box cover, "F" permanent magnet, "K" soft iron armature, "L" rod connecting armature with diaphragm.

In this design, the diaphragm may be of any one of a number of substances. Diaphragms commonly used are mica, bakelite, and aluminum. Some that are occasionally used and experimented with are glass, wood, parchment, silk, lead, and zinc. The mica diaphragm is capable of handling a much greater amount of energy with a better tone quality than is possible with the use of the iron type of diaphragms.

The armature may be acted on in a number of ways. One common scheme is to have the coil around the armature, thus doing away with the soft iron core attached to the



SKETCH 4

magnet. Sketch No. 4 illustrates this. "K" and "B" is the armature, which is both coil and armature in this instance, as it is surrounded by coil "A." However, coil "A" is a hollow coil, permitting free movement of the armature "K," which is shown pivoted on a wire or spring support "N." Both ends of the armature are acted upon by the magnet "F," which terminates in divided pole terminals "N." This arrangement gives a push-and-pull action that is very efficient.

Many illustrations of variations of these armature types could be given, but all use practically the same idea of construction. The mica diaphragm has proven its merit in many years of test and service in both the loudspeaker and phonograph arts. Two of the best-known loudspeakers, the Thorophone and the Thorola, use mica diaphragms exclusively.

Attempts to use large diaphragms of mica or other materials, even enlargements to such an extent as to eliminate the amplifying horn have usually been at the sacrifice of either sharp articulation, or overtones, or efficiency, and usually both. The diaphragm must have certain proportions in order to function properly.

Speakers have been made without diaphragms, but instead using other devices. I might mention wind orifice devices and the speaking arc. Neither of these have been adapted, so far as I know, to radio loudspeakers, but the speaking arc is being used as a radiocasting transmitter.

I might add that both the commercial speakers mentioned above function exceptionally well as microphones for transmitting and are considered by some radiocasting stations as superior to the carbon michrophone.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 30
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:15—Half Hour of Hospitality. 7:55—News Flashes. 8—From New York. 8:30—Musicale. 9—Radio artists. 10—Orchestra.

WCTS, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
10 p. m.—Orchestra from WEAF, New York City.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (379.5 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Program from New York. 8:25—Address of banquet in celebration of anniversary of inauguration of George Washington, Hotel Roosevelt, New York. 10:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Boisclair.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; mid-week services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; "Serenaders"; Radio artists; orchestra; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
8:25—U. S. Marine Band from WRC, Washington. 9:25—George Washington inauguration anniversary banquet, auspices of Yorktown Country Club. 11—Jacques Green and his orchestra with Clark's Hawaiians. 11:45—Olga Steck, songs.

WJY, New York City (405 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—"Unwritten History," by Cosmo Hamilton. 8:30—Concert; Syncopate Symphony; Edgar S. Carver, director. 10:30—Paul Specht and his orchestra.

WHN, New York City (360 Meters)
8 p. m. to 12:30 a. m.—Radio vaudeville and dance music.

WNYC, New York City (526 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—The Municipal Instrumental Trio, Herman Neuman, pianist and director; William Holzberg, violinist; Alfiere Pierno, flutist. 8:45—Hosrof Bagraduni, Armenian tenor. 9—The Municipal Instrumental Trio. 9:15—Frederick Bensen's Orchestra and concert trio.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)
7:10 p. m.—Van and his Collegians. 7:30—W. M. Henderson, Radio Course. 8—Gala All-Star Entertainment on board the S. S. Leviathan, direct from the S. S. Leviathan.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.8 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner music. 8:30—Concert in Auditorium of Atlantic City High School, given by Bernard Parronchi, cellist; Marcel Hansotte, pianist; Louisa Corson, soprano. 10—Paul Whiteman's Dance Orchestra, Joseph Lucas, director. 11:15—Organ recital, popular selections, Jean Weiner, organist.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)
8 p. m.—The Boys' Harmonica Contest Finals, accompanied by members of the Philadelphia Orchestra. 10:05—the Angelus hour. 11—Dance music.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner music by Lee House Trio. 7:25—Concert by the United States Marine Band. 8:25—Talk under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. 10—Dance music by Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
7:30 to 11:30 p. m.—Varied entertainment program.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
8 p. m.—Radio review. 10—Concert by orchestra; Joseph Knecht, director.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
8 to 10 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)
7 p. m.—Organ recital by Mr. Vincent H. Percy. 8—National program from WEAF, New York City. 10—Dance orchestra.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the joint auspices of the Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Detroit, direct from the Arcadia.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (352.7 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Winnipeg, Man. (450 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Vocal and instrumental selections. 10—Dance program.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
7 to 10 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
8:20 to 11:30 p. m.—Musical program and "Evening at Home."

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (399.8 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert under the auspices of Barney Rapp and his orchestra.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545.1 Meters)
8 p. m.—Organ recital by Arthur Craft of Cleveland.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (356.6 Meters)
6 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number; one of a series of book talks by Louis Mecker; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady. Trianon Ensemble. 11:45—The "Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation Players; Eddie Kuhn's Kansas City Athletic Club Orchestra; Johnnie Campbell's Kansas City Club Orchestra.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30—Musical program. 11—Dance program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Randall's orchestra. 10—Program arranged by Mildred Sinnett, pianist. 10:30—Frank W. Hodek Jr. and his Nightingale Orchestra.

KFKX, Hastings, Neb. (288.3 Meters)
9:30 to 11:30 p. m.—Varied musical program.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Lone Star Five's Orchestra. 8:30—Varied program under the auspices of the Wednesday Morning Choral Club. 11—Orchestra, Hyman Charninsky, directing.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRC, Calgary, Alta. (430 Meters)
9 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra, assisted by vocal artists; studio program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGW, Portland, Ore. (491.5 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert. 10—Strollers (two hours).

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
8 p. m.—Piano solos, Iris Vining, organist, Granada Theater, San Francisco; Harold Johnson, melophone soloist; Paul Ash's Granada Theater Orchestra; Harold Pracht, baritone; George Madison, bass; Maurice Michael, pianist; Alice Guthrie Poyner, violinist; Allan Wilson, tenor; Albert Aldersley, clarinet soloist; Lydia Sturtevant, contralto. 10—Dance music program by Henry Halstead's Orchestra and soloists.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (423 Meters)
7 p. m.—Rudy Seiger's Orchestra. 8—Clear Lake Highland Orchestra. 9—Don Lee-Cadillac Night. 10—Johnny Buick's Amphians.

KFI, Los Angeles, Calif. (469 Meters)
9 p. m.—Program of folk songs of England, Wales, Norway and France; the artists are: Paul Reese, tenor; Andre DeHaaf, baritone; Florence Wilde, soprano, and Mary Richards, contralto. 10—Program of music.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405.2 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Children's program presenting Prof. Walter Sylvester Hertzog telling stories of American history. 8—A program of sonatas by Claire Mellonino, pianist, and Calmon Luboviski, violinist. 9—Program arranged by Uncle John. 10—Art Hickman's dance orchestra, Earl Burtnett, director.

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Theatrical News—Music—Art—Motion Pictures

The Chicago Symphony Season

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago, April 25

ACCORDING to its traditions, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra did not offer anything the nature of a novelty at the last concerts of the season, April 24 and 25. If there was no new music, there was music performed in such superb fashion that not often has the organization surpassed its latest achievement. Mr. Stock has played frequently the overture to Weber's "Oberon," the C minor Symphony by Brahms, the Love Scene and the third act excerpts from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde"; but it seemed as if the exaltation which characterized the performance of those works this week was born of a mood specially inspired. Even the little "Abendlied" by Schumann, arranged for orchestra many years ago by the conductor of the orchestra, was played with perfect art.

The season as a whole has brought forward much music of more than ephemeral interest. The novelties, arranged alphabetically as to their composers, have been as follows. Bartók, first suite; Bliss, Concerto for two pianos; Boyle, concerto for violoncello; Edward Collins, concerto for piano; Dale, Romance and Finale from suite for viola and orchestra; Fauré, suite from music to "Pelléas at Mélisande"; Glazounoff, Triumphal March; Honegger, "Pacific 231"; Loeffler, "Memories of My Childhood"; Malipiero, "Impressions from Nature" (Part III); Mason, Symphony in C minor; Medtner, concerto for piano; Palmgren, "From Finland"; Ravel, "Alborado del Gracioso"; Respighi, Concerto Gregoriano for violin; Stravinsky, Scherzo Fantastique, "The Rite of Spring" and "Song of the Volga Bargemen"; Wetzler, "Visions."

Guest Conductors

Of the music heard here for the first time, it is undeniable that that which evoked the most interest was by Igor Stravinsky, who heightened its peculiar attraction by conducting some of it himself. It is possible that the Russian composer was gently amused by the rapturous admiration which was offered to his art by many of his listeners who prostrate themselves before the modern deities; for certain quips and reflections coming from Mr. Stravinsky made it evident that he does not take his own strivings in the direction of artistic futurism as seriously as do his disciples. There were two other visiting conductors—Georges Enesco, who directed two of his own compositions which had been heard more or less often before, and Hans Herman Wetzler, whose "Visions" was unfamiliar and deserving of respectful attention.

It is worthy of remark, as showing the direction in which twentieth century music is drifting, that only one of the novelties was a work of the large dimensions of a symphony. This was a composition by Daniel Gregory Mason, who put earnestness of purpose and not a little skill into the score. But symphonies—at least new ones—will soon be as extinct as the plesiosaurus. The music which appeals to the modern concert-goer is of the type of Ravel's "Alborado del Gracioso," which endures for some eight minutes, and which offers whimsicality, humor, colorful orchestration, and plenty of novel effect.

Those of Mr. Stock's patrons who put their trust in the good old classics had no reason to complain of the conductor's attitude to such art, for he distributed through the season five of Beethoven's nine symphonies, all the symphonies by Brahms, 12 works by Wagner and a liberal provision of works by Bach, Mozart, Schumann and others of their rank.

The Soloists

It cannot truthfully be said that the soloists were, as a whole, of scintillating brilliancy. The majority were pianists, of whom there were 11. Three of these—Nicholas Medtner, Edward Collins and Leo Sowerby—offered concertos written by themselves, in the case of the two last mentioned, those concertos having been contributions to the literature that is of modernity modern. The same may be said of a concerto for two pianos by Arthur Bliss, whose work was interpreted by Guy Maier and Lee Pattison.

Of the violinists, the most favorable impression was made by Jacques Gordon, the concertmaster of the orchestra, whose rich tone and definite certainty of execution were applied to good purpose in a not particularly inspired concerto by Respighi and in the violin part of the double concerto by Brahms. The other violinists were Sylvia Lent and Georges Enesco.

There were two cellists — Hans Kindler and Alfred Wallenstein, the latter being the leader of the violoncello section in the orchestra. In Schumann's crabbed concerto and in the more grateful Rococo Variations by Tschaikowsky Mr. Wallenstein showed that his playing rises superior to that of the ordinary orchestral performer.

Lionel Tertis, whose viola playing was an admirable feature of last season's concerts, appeared again, and Enrico Tramonti was the soloist in Widor's Chorale and Variations for the harp. For the first time in its history the orchestra offered the exercises of only one vocalist—Mme. Matzenauer, who was engaged toward the end of the season for some Wagnerian excerpts.

Cincinnati Orchestra Concludes Its Season

CINCINNATI, April 27 (Special Correspondence) — Cincinnati's orchestral season was brought to a conclusion by two of the finest performances of the year. Following tradition, the program for these concerts was one of popular selection. In view of the distinctly chilly reception it received at its first presentation, it was rather surprising to find Honegger's "Pacific 231" on the list. The remainder of the program was made up of Dvořák's "New World" Symphony, Strauss's "Don Juan" and The Dance of the Apprentices from "The Mastersingers." All but the symphony had been heard at previous concerts this season.

Having asked for it, the audiences at both concerts were noticeably restrained in their applause for the locomotive. This may have been due to its presentation, which was less effective than the first performance here. The tempo was much too slow and the rhythm was not always above reproach. One had ample opportunity for an analysis of the work, but emotional values were quite lost in transit.

The other numbers were splendidly played. Mr. Reiner's reading of the Dvořák symphony shows him at his best. He is able to bring things from the score which most conductors seem to miss. To this typically Slavic music Mr. Reiner brings an outlook which is distinctly of the New World. His conception of the long suffering second movement makes it seem anything but hackneyed. A nice reticence keeps it free from any suspicion of mawkish sentimentality and the tempo, while it is deliberate, never drags. Seldom heard inner themes are given a certain proportionate representation which adds much to the richness of the total effect.

Don Juan's musical search for the ideal woman was magnificently set forth. Mr. Reiner has given the work no more powerful presentation since he has been in Cincinnati, and the orchestra has never played it in finer fashion. It was a dazzling achievement which called forth ovations at both concerts.

The performance of the "Dance of the Apprentices" closed the program in so brilliant a manner that one might be correctly trite in saying that the season ended in a blaze of glory.

Final Symphony Concert of the Detroit Season

DETROIT, April 19 (Special Correspondence) — The sixteenth and closing pair of Detroit symphony concerts was given on the evenings of April 16 and 17. As usual, Ossip Gabrilowitsch gave the finishing touch to the season by appearing in the dual rôle of conductor and soloist. He chose the well known Tschaikowsky first piano concerto. It is conceded to be the favorite of his extensive repertoire and it is doubtful if there is anyone before the public today who surpasses him in the interpretation of this work.

Thursday night he took the first movement more broadly than usual. His phrasing was noble in proportions and the command of various tone qualities was a revelation. In the beginning of the second movement, the piano became merely a part of the ensemble, thus bringing out beauties in the composition often lost through concentration upon the soloist. The last movement must have impressed even Gabrilowitsch himself as one of the greatest moments of his career. Never has he risen to more complete expression of his art than throughout the concerto. It was a manifestation of greatness which drew the vast audience to its feet in unbounded enthusiasm. The orchestra offered a fanfare and the applause continued for several minutes.

Much might be written regarding the excellent and sympathetic accompaniment which Mr. Kolar conducted for the soloist. His rendition of the "Istar" variations by d'Indy, which preceded the concerto, was also poetically conceived and brilliantly executed.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch wielded the baton for the third and closing selection, Strauss' "Ein Heldenleben." The orchestra was in fine fettle and along with the conductor seemed inspired by the demonstrations of appreciation which had gone before, so that never has Detroit heard this tone poem given with better effect.

One remembers the first presentation of the "Heldenleben" (not so long ago) to practically the same audience that heard it Thursday night. Then there were many faces betraying different phases of bewilderment and some distrust, notwithstanding that Mr. Gabrilowitsch had given a matinée rehearsal with explanatory remarks. This time it was heard with intelligent interest, much enthusiasm and was later quite generally discussed easily and naturally. Thus is the art life of a community developed.

It is gratifying to consider what the many free children's concerts given annually by the symphony orchestra is accomplishing for the younger generation of Detroit.

Plastic Club, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—The prize awards at the annual color exhibition of the Plastic Club have touched the keynote of the display—light experiments. "Marjorie," the gold medal winner by Juliet White Gross, reveals a quality of light which seems to render almost weightless those objects upon which it falls in full brilliance.

But Mrs. Gross has staged her impression well. The warm sunshine flooding through a yellow parasol touches to yellow the white of the young girl's dress, while, with symbolic effect, cotton stalks lend a decorative note to the composition.

Anna W. Speakman's honor picture, "Cape Cod Houses" again attacks the problem of light, centering upon its bleaching influence on trees and houses.

Two interesting opposites in the treatment of light may be found in "River Birches" by Florence Tricker and "Spring Time—Addingham" by Katherine L. Farrell. The former interprets the soft, sifting, diffused light of summer as it envelopes the trees by a river bank, the latter develops the shimmer of light as it flickers to earth through the delicate greens of trees in spring.

The heat of sunshine on white roofs of the Orient, with heavy green luxuriance of tropical foliage in the foreground expresses the East in Clara N. Madeira's "Hilltop," while Theresa Bernstein's "Gloucester Harbor" tells the story of a red-brown day, when skies are overcast, and the fishing port smacks of oil skins and salt fish.

"LANDLOPERS," BY STANLEY ANDERSON

Etching Awarded Buma Prize for Best Figure Picture in the Recent International Print Makers Exhibition, Los Angeles.

"The Sea Urchin"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 13—At the Strand Theater, "The Sea Urchin," a comedy in three acts, by John Hastings Turner. The cast:

Mary Wynchebek..........Helen Haye
Minnie Wynchebek....Margaret Watson
The Rev. Richard Penny.Arthur Bawtree
Polpert..................Lena Halliday
Guy Trebarrow...........Arthur Pusey
Fay.......................Peggy O'Neil
Sir Trevor Trebarrow...Athole Stewart
Augustus Sullivan..Clifford Heatherley
Beach....................Marcus Barron
A Maid................Rosalind Russell

"The Sea Urchin" is a good vehicle play upon which to hang the versatile accomplishments of Miss Peggy O'Neill. She is a clever little artist—actress perhaps might be too big a word for her present accomplishment; although in a sense it is undoubtedly acting. She can portray moods and tenses and range from grave to gay, from impishness to pathos; but whether she could sustain a real character, or express a deep emotion cannot be discovered in plays of this description.

Nevertheless it is a capital specimen of its type, much better as a play than either "Pollyanna" or "Peg o' My Heart." Whether it will equal their success remains to be seen; for success of that kind seems to depend upon something more elusive than mere craft or even art. As Sir James Barrie might say, it all depends upon whether the play has been kissed by the fairies or not.

Hastings Turner is a clever craftsman, a cabinetmaker who knows his job; and in "The Sea Urchin" he has produced a pretty little piece of furniture which should adorn the stage, especially that of the provinces, for some time. His materials are all well-worn and familiar and we have seen them in many plays. Montagues, Capulets; maiden aunts, hunting as usual in couples—one apparently with a broken heart, the other with an icy one. Of course the broken heart is mended and the icy one melted before the end of the play. Then we have the browbeating squire with hunting crop, which he never uses on anybody; the squire's son, bravely facing said crop; old family servants, and a proper blackguard from the outside world.

All these puppets have to be set working by someone, and it is done in this case by a little bit of flotsam washed up from the sea—a little sea urchin who turns out to be a Capulet, the unknown and unwanted descendant of the erring cousin Tom, who usually figures in the background of such plays. Of course the sea urchin sets all the puppets dancing to her tune; patches up the family feud by marrying with Montague of the younger generation, and also brings about the union of Montague the elder with Capulet the elder—she of the broken heart.

When the curtain falls everything in the pretty little Cornish garden by the sea is lovely. The names, by the way, of the two families Montague and Capulet are Wynchebek and Trebarrow; and the author might just as well have called them frankly, Pinchbeck and Wheelbarrow, whilst he was about it. But by real wit and good character-drawing ability Hastings Turner makes the little Pinchbek affair glitter like real gold, as does cheap jewelry in the hands, or rather on the glib tongue of a clever "cheap-jack."

The author is ably assisted by an exceedingly competent cast. Peggy O'Neill has the sort of part which she can play standing on her head—a thing one rather expects her to do occasionally, such a hoyden is she! The other players are equally proficient—Helen Haye especially so, as the icy-hearted sister. The part is child's play to her, yet by her masterly way of handling it she shows herself an artist of the first class. Clifford Heatherley, as the rogue, adds another amusing portrait to a growing gallery, all his own. Altogether "The Sea Urchin" should be a profitable business for all concerned. It is what is called a wholesome little play—if it be wholesome to represent human life as if it were a fairy tale.

"The Crowded Hour"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 27—Rialto Theater, "The Crowded Hour," a motion-picture adapted by John Russell from the play by Channing Pollock and Edgar Selwyn, directed by E. Mason Hopper.

The story of "The Crowded Hour," as it runs its course on the screen, makes no special tug on the sensibilities, one way or another. The stirring war scenes and certain parts of Bebe Daniels' characterization of an American actress who goes over with the "Y" solely to be near the man of her heart, are the particularly memorable sequences in this Pollack-Selwyn tale, which seems so much more suited to the printed page or the spoken word than the silent screen. Mr. Hopper has pieced in parts of the film record of the Great War with skill, and the last half of the picture is full of dramatic episodes at the front. Miss Daniels works into a fine climax during the sequence, where, having ridden to the front line of battle on a motorcycle, she is cut off at an outlying signal station. "The Crowded Hour" is entertaining as pictures go; with a little more invention in plot and procedure it might have had some really breathless moments.

Women Artists Form New Exhibition Group

NEW YORK, April 22—A new group of women has organized recently as the New York Society of Women Artists. They will hold an exhibition each season, and for the first year the membership will be limited to thirty.

Among the members already enrolled are: Peggy Bacon, Sonia Gordon Brown, Louise Upton Brumback, E. Varian Cockcroft, Gladys Roosevelt Dick, Elizabeth Grandin, Margaret Huntington, Adelaide Lawson, Blanche Lazell, Lucy L'Engle, Katherine Lidell, Marjorie Organ, Doris Rosenthal, Henrietta Shore, Mary Tannahill, Harriet Titlow, and Agnes Weinrich.

The San Francisco Society of Women Artists is a newly formed exhibition club, with an active membership of over 225 and a large patrons list.

Art in San Francisco

San Francisco, Calif., April 10
Special Correspondence

THE latest gallery opened in San Francisco, for the exhibition of paintings, is pleasingly proportioned in the rear of the new Open Book Shop. In the heart of town, just off Union Square, this book shop and gallery afford another spot of quiet. The gallery is governed by H. A. Brewer, a landscape and portrait painter, well versed in the content of the early California school of painters. The exhibition of Brewer's mountain, desert and seashore canvases, gives the premier showing of this gallery a key to later exhibitions. The next showing will be desert paintings by James Swinnerton, the cartoonist, who is seriously painting large oil canvases lately.

The Club Beaux Arts, a co-operative artists gallery, is turned over for two weeks to oil painting of California and Arizona outdoors, by Hanson Pothuff, of Los Angeles. The poetic note, never over illustrative, is strong in these 20 canvases. A certain quality of California sunshine that is rarely expressed in paint seems the easiest feat of this artist. This is the sunshine often found in seabreeze swept valleys, where the sun filters through the opalescent grays of a dispelling fog. The Puthuff titles serve as an assistance to his vision of nature's characteristics in California, as he names his paintings of oak trees, "Stormstressed Patriarch" and "Friendly Giant." While "Wooded Slopes," "Transient Shadows," "Lacy Boughs" and "Breath of Azure" tell of near mountains and foothills patterned in sunlight and color.

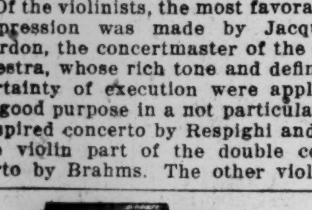
The Gump galleries are occupied by paintings and wood block originals and prints, by Bertha Lum. Mrs. Lum has just returned from a 2½-year visit in China, where her studies of the Chinese temples, the old forms of Chinese wood blocks and Chinese folk lore, have resulted in a deeper understanding in her work than her former wood blocks, of Japanese influence, alone, conveyed. While she still follows the Japanese tradition in wood blocks, by having her own native wood block cutter and also a printer, who impresses her editions, her own designs are of such value in Far East rhythm and simplicity that they cannot lose quality in other hands.

Mrs. Lum's Chinese and Japanese festival and procession wood block originals are luminous with soft lighting and rich color of costume, as well as carefully correct in custom. Her "Flower" prints after the ancient Chinese wood block type, done with a black background and the flowers tinted in oil paint, are in decorative mass and size, more effective, than many of the later "Flower" studies of European origin.

Etchings by Blanding Sloan, after two weeks in the Gump Galleries, are now being shown in the Berkeley League of Fine Arts. He shows splendid control of his many etchings processes, while he allows his fancy to wander afar in the fantasy of his plates. He handles the familiar scenes of Monterey, Carmel and the Berkeley College campus with whimsical humor. His views of the San Francisco harbor from Telegraph Hill betray him as once a joyful dweller in that artists' colony.

In his monochrome plates, characterizations and abstract portraits often appear. A likeness, and withal a fanciful one, is shown in his portrait of a fellow worker, called "Salvatore Emerges."

Throughout his work one feels his playful delight in the variety afforded by the etching processes. Sloan is a vagabond in the etching realm, quite unaffiliated with etching societies, yet he does not fail to conform to the rules of good craftsmanship, nor to combine audacious vision with a strange decorative value in these entertaining, satirical prints.



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A Play of Adventure, Romance
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 2:20

B. F. KEITH'S
The Amusement Center of Boston
Week of April 27, 2 & 8. Beach 1724
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A James Cruze production
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Arthur Hammerstein presents "the biggest musical hit ever produced in America"
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Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls
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This play will come to your city soon. Watch for it.

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The Laugh Sensation IS ZAT SO?

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This picture will not be shown at any other theater this season.

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For rent, colonial cottage, season of 1925; 6 bedrooms, bath, laundry, living room with fireplace, well furnished, in Perkins Cove, Ogunquit, Me., near the sea, in an apple orchard; rent $500; also studio with fireplace, 3 bedrooms, kitchenette, porch and conveniences; rent $300; also studio near the sea, 2 garages, 2 with studios, and 8 acres of land for sale. Information apply to F. B. WHITESIDE, 1510 Waverly St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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The Library

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Rome

Special Correspondence

THE most important public library in Italy is the Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele, founded by royal decree in 1875. It is interesting to note that one of the first steps taken by the King of United Italy, after the overthrow of temporal power of the popes, was to open a public library where everybody could have access to instruction and culture, from which the people were all but debarred under the papal régime.

The Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele was formed from the confiscated library of the Jesuits in the Collegio Romano, a massive building adjoining the Corso, where it is still housed, together with the Roman Astronomical Observatory where the famous Signor Secchi accomplished most of his planetary researches, and which to this day gives the correct time to Rome. This is done by the dropping of a ball from a flagstaff precisely at midday, when a gun is fired from the Janiculum. All good Romans make a point of setting their watches by the gun.

The present director of the library is Prof. Giuliano Bonazzi, a learned and courteous gentleman, well worthy of occuping the post left vacant by men of great literary fame, such as Count Domenico Gnoli. During a recent conversation with the writer, Prof. Bonazzi said that the Vittorio Emanuele mainly consists of libraries which the Italian Government annexed from convents and monasteries after 1870. After the famous library of the Jesuits, the contents of other 74 monastic libraries were gradually added, thus forming a total of 550,700 volumes and 5150 manuscripts. The most important addition took place in 1863, when the Biblioteca Eborensis, belonging to the century-old Franciscan convent of Ara Coeli, on the Capitol, was acquired by the Government. The actual number of books and manuscripts in the Vittorio Emanuele is now more than a million.

The library contains a priceless collection of documents concerning the early medieval life of Rome, including the diary of Infessura, a Pepys of his time. A complete collection of newspapers having reference to the Risorgimento and to Italy's long struggle for independence is also carefully catalogued. Professor Bonazzi told the writer that th library is comparatively poor in so-called "gems," as the monks and priests succeeded in hiding or selling their most important treasures before the law of confiscation came into force. Nevertheless the Vittorio Emanuele is generally recognized as one of the most important in Europe.

Books are lent to students engaged on research work, but foreigners require the guaranty of their Consul, as the books and manuscripts are often of great value and difficult to replace. Some time ago it was found that whole pages were missing from standard books of reference, such as the Encyclopædia Brittanica and Larousse which were left at the disposal of the public in the reading-room, rendering them almost valueless, so that these have had to be removed and can only be obtained on application, but the public reading-room still contains the best assortment in Italy of newspapers, magazines, and reviews from all parts of the world.

In this age of women's rights it may be interesting to know that Professor Bonazzi's numerous staff of able and learned assistants comprises six women doctors in letters and philosophy, any one of whom may under the existing regulations eventually become director of the great library.

Despite the opportunities for study afforded by the Vittorio Emanuele, the attendance is comparatively small, and the directors complain that novels and light literature are more in demand than serious and improving books.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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Brattle Street Section

Single house of ten rooms and two baths, about 10,000 square feet of land; two-car concrete garage; price $15,000, $5000 cash.

Sea Shore Cottage

For sale at Duxbury Beach, Mass., on wooded ridge, 9 rooms, furnished; half acre of land; garage. Particulars of H. E. WHITING, 1374 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge. Tel. Porter 1380.

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FOR SALE at Brightwaters, Long Island, New York—Ten-room house, four sleeping rooms and large front sleeping porch, maid's room with toilet and lavatory; breakfast room; steam heat; porch with glass and screens; screens and storm windows throughout; land 150x160 feet; gardens and fruit trees; large lawn; two-car garage at back; hot water heat; near Christian Science church; price $18,000. Address Box 23, Brightwaters, New York.

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FOR SALE or for rent near Binghamton, beautiful situated large bungalow, suitable for summer home; all latest improvements; reasonable. HARRY H. COLPITTS, Binghamton, N. Y.

SIX-ROOM HOUSE for sale, all improvements, hot water heat, fireplace, screened porch, fruit trees, near center, three minutes to The Christian Science church; good buy. Call Reading 1102-M (Mass.).

WESTPORT, CONN.—Furnished bungalow for sale in beautiful woods, electricity, running water, near neighbors, attractive price. MRS. WHITEHOUSE, 1404 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Will sell 7-room house in best section; all conveniences; moving to larger house; bargain to quick buyer. Apply OWNER, 25 New St. Telephone Orange 2792-W.

DEMAREST, N. J.—For sale, Colonial five-room house, tile bath, large rooms, all improvements, plot 75x120; good commuting. $9000. SKINNER, 149 Broadway. Hanover 8356.

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FOR RENT—Comfortable furnished 7-room cottage; 4 bedrooms, bath, open fireplace; $400 (four hundred) for season. Small furnished bungalow; 2 bedrooms, large living room, well equipped kitchen, bath, porch; $200 (two hundred) for season. These cottages are charmingly situated in the apple orchard of a 20-acre farm, in the heart of the Poconos. Further details gladly furnished by LONG MEADOW FARM, Dallas, Pennsylvania.

Attractive 10-room furnished cottage on elevation near Bolton Landing, Lake George; hot and cold running water both floors, electric lights, garage, ice supplied; 10 minutes' walk to lake; beach privilege; wonderful view.

MRS. JOHN WOOD

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Attractive cottage used as tea room and gift shop; good business established; rent reasonable. Apply MRS. FOWLE, 6 Ware Hall, Cambridge, or call University 2245-J.

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LYNNFIELD CENTER

Furnished summer home to let, good location, fine shade trees, colonial house, 9 rooms, bath, piazza, water from artesian well, all modern improvements, garage if wanted. Address P. O. Box 69, Essex, Mass.

NEW MODERN HOME for rent, furnished, overlooking Long Island Sound, four or six rooms, city comforts amidst woods, beach; no mosquitoes; one hour N.Y.C. Write MULLER, P. O. B., 645, Sea Cliff, N. Y.

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Rye, N. H.

9-room house, completely furnished; 3 minutes from beach; all modern conveniences; $600 for season; also a beautiful 1 acre country estate, 5 minutes to beach, hotels, boys' school; 2 miles to golf links; $750 or will rent for the month of August $400, or would consider selling, $6500 and $8500. CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, Inc., 294 Washington St., Boston.

Summer Rental

Beautiful Suburban Estate

Located on the west side of Reading, Mass., 10 rooms, 2 car garage, garden, abundance of flowers; $400. 35 Copeland Ave. Telephone Reading 0720.

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GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—80 acres, 18-room house, in heart of the Berkshires; fine summer hotel business now established; $7000. A. G. KINGDON, Benedict Building, New Haven, Conn.

MAINE

Correspondence solicited about summer camps, cottages, farms, on seashore, lakes or highlands; for rent, exchange or sale.
THE W. A. HOXIE CO.
Bangor—Portland—Boston

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N. Y. C., For Rent—Practitioner's office, 2-5, with all day Saturday if desired. 837 Aeolian Hall.

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MUSIC OR ART—Brand new on Marlborough Street; reasonable. Box D-162, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—Music studio, large studio building. Box L-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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LADY devoted to children would board girl of school age. Address Box 17, Spring Valley, N. Y.

GAME PRESERVE PLAN BACKED IN NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, Neb., April 24 (Special Correspondence)—The local Izaak Walton leagues of Nebraska are seeking assistance in a plan for the purchase by the Federal Government of 120,000 acres of land in Cherry County, to be set aside as a game reserve. Cherry County is three-fourths the size of the State of Massachusetts, having nearly 6000 square miles.

It has many lakes and through its upper portion, for 30 miles the Niobrara River runs. For the most part it is unlike the prairie section of the State, the Niobrara running through rugged country and between many canyons. Great ranches also dot it. The project involves the expenditure of $1,000,000. The national Izaak Walton league has indorsed the plan.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BACK BAY—Available now, suite in Hotel Ludlow, Copley Sq., consisting of living room, bedroom and bath; fireplace; attractively furnished; meals if desired. C-179, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—To let, fully furnished corner suite, 2 rooms with bath, beautifully located, available June, July and August. Write Box 804, 91 Bay State Road, or inquire at hotel desk.

BROOKLINE—Sublet furnished 1-room, bath, kitchenette suit; piano; reasonable; May 4 to Oct. 1, or longer. Aspinwall 3487.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 217 East 16th St.—Attractive furnished four-room apartment, until Oct. 1st, $80; couple, adults preferred; convenient to city. Phone Buckminster 6165.

FURNISHED APARTMENT for rent for five to six months, available immediately at No. 2 Grace Court on Brooklyn Heights in neighborhood of refinement; four outside rooms and bath on southeast corner in fine building new last year; upper floor; unobstructed southern breeze; nicely furnished, grand piano, electric refrigerator, etc; $150 per month to careful responsible people; exchange of references essential. Box B-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

New York City, West End Ave.

Woman will share apartment with woman.
Telephone 2340 Riverside.

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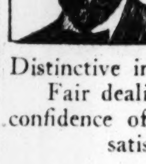

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Present Status of Irish Border Dispute

Ulster Unionists and Nationalists both claim that the recent elections for the Belfast Parliament have gone in their favor. These elections, it may be remembered, have returned the Unionists, with Sir James Craig at their head, to power, but with a much reduced majority. In the last Parliament the Unionists numbered forty, and there was no effective opposition, as the six Nationalists and six Republicans who were also elected refused to take their seats. The Unionists on whose unconditional support Sir James Craig can rely number only thirty-two in the new Parliament.

There is also now an opposition potentially twenty strong. It consists of ten Nationalists, four Independent Unionists, three Labor members, two Republicans, and one Independent Farmer. All except the two Republicans are expected ultimately to sit, though the Nationalists may possibly not do so while the boundary question remains in suspense. This matter of the boundary, it may be recalled, was the main issue at the elections, all the Unionist candidates standing more or less absolutely for no transfer of territory to the South, while the Nationalists and Republicans opposed this position of intransigence, the Labor and Farmer candidates alone adopting an attitude of neutrality.

The Nationalists are elated at the results of the contest, not only because of the seats they have themselves won, but also because they regard the reductions effected in the Unionists' ranks as the beginning of the end of Orange dominance in Northern Ireland. So confident are they in the matter that they even predict Sir James Craig's early resignation in favor of Lord Londonderry, who is credited with a desire to compromise upon the boundary question, besides being possibly more acceptable to the liquor trade, always a powerful element in Ulster electioneering.

The Nationalists further argue that the holding of the elections at so early a date was itself a sign of weakness among the Unionists, since the last Parliament could have gone on for another year. Here, however, they are on less reliable ground. The elections would have had to take place in any case next spring, as four out of the five years for which an Ulster Parliament sits had already run out. The time is also drawing near—most authorities place it about next June—when the Boundary Commission, which is to decide the political future of the border counties, must submit its report. It was reasonable that with an event impending which so closely affects peace in Ireland, the Ulster Government should seek a fresh mandate from the electorate.

Any other course would have laid Sir James Craig and his Cabinet open to the charge that they were not in a position to speak for Northern Ireland in the matter. The date selected for the elections was appropriate also for another reason, in that it coincided with the settlement of three side issues of importance—religious teaching in the public schools, land purchase for tenant farmers, and unemployment subsidies—which so long as they remained open were liable to obscure the major question of the boundary issue.

As the result of the election Sir James Craig has obtained a vote of confidence. It is a vote, however, so qualified as no longer to entitle him to close his ears, as before, to all proposals for border changes other than those of a minor character. A majority in Northern Ireland is still determined on the retention of the existing line. The elections, however, have shown that there are other questions that have also to be taken into account. The problems of how unemployment in the Belfast shipbuilding trade is to be relieved, of what can be done to restore the industries on which the prosperity of the country districts, as well as of the bigger cities, largely depends, and to lessen denominational strife, have become of more importance in the eyes of at least a very substantial minority of the people of Ulster than that of how much of the map of Ireland is to be yellow and how much green.

It is not well for a government to be exempt from the criticism of an opposition, and the elections have remedied this defect. They have also strengthened the political center at the expense of extremism of every kind. On the right, the "not-an-inch Diehards" have lost a number of seats. On the left, the Republicans, who would upset the Constitution by force, have been signally routed by Nationalists who take a much more moderate view. Independent Unionist and Labor candidates, also an Independent Farmer's representative, have obtained recognition. The needle of the political compass still inclines to the right, but the extent of its deflection has been reduced. Relations between the Protestant North and the Roman Catholic South may still be difficult, but agreement has become less impossible than it was, and the prospects for a peaceful settlement of the menacing question of the demarcation of the border have thus materially improved.

Preserving Historic Franconia Notch

Approval by Governor Winant, of New Hampshire, of the action by the Legislature of that State in providing funds for the acquisition and preservation of historic Franconia Notch, assures to the "Old Man of the Mountain," throughout all the years to come, the magnificent forest setting upon which he has so long looked out. The "Great Stone Face" has been made famous in legend and story, and it has been the good fortune of many an American boy and girl, as well as of many persons who may have dreamed in their youth of a pilgrimage to the White Mountains, to gaze upon the placid features, almost human in their contour, depicted by the ledges of stone which form the heroic profile. There is inspiration in its kindly but unyielding lines, disclosed as the western sun brings them into bold relief, or as the rising sun illuminates them with the glory of a new day.

No doubt even without this special provision which is to be made for the protection and improvement of the forest and surroundings, the Old Man of the Mountain would continue his vigil undisturbed. He has chosen his vantage point far above the adjacent hills and treetops, where his seclusion is assured. But it is a generous and thoughtful purpose which prompts the preservation of his historic sanctuary. It is better that all commercialized activities be removed from the spot, and that particular care be taken to preserve and safeguard the great trees which stand as sentinels in the vicinity. There are playgrounds without number all through New England and in the country round about Franconia Notch, the Flume, and the dozens of lakes and rivers which, all the long summer, call invitingly to tourist and camper. Let the Great Stone Face preserve its splendid solitude.

The "Natural Reaction" to War

Those experts and observers who, because of their official connection with militaristic activities, find it incumbent upon themselves to devote constant study and thought to what they regard as the paramount matter of national defense, perhaps excusably see in the emphatically expressed purpose of organizations and individuals committed to the altruistic purpose of outlawing war what they regard as bungling meddlesomeness which tends to cripple or weaken that defense. In addressing a conference of regular army and reserve corps chaplains in Washington recently, Dwight F. Davis, Acting Secretary of War of the United States, warned his auditors against what he claimed to see as the dangers which arise from certain religious bodies "condemning plans for the national defense."

Mr. Davis was generous enough to explain in this connection that he assumed this attitude which he believes to be maintained is due to a lack of appreciation of the problems involved. "In a sense," he said, "it may be a natural reaction to the harrowing experiences of the World War. But, like every reaction, it is likely to go too far." Is it true, as a matter of fact, that the reaction to or against war can go too far in a nation whose policies, both in peace and in war, are, more than theoretically, determined upon and carried out, not by those nominally charged with their direction, but in response to an unequivocally expressed public sentiment?

No nation can be inadequately prepared for righteous defensive warfare if the people who must carry on that war are convinced of the justness of its cause. No nation can be properly prepared for offensive or punitive warfare if the people are convinced that the cause they are asked to support is unjust. It is hardly within the province of anyone, it would seem, to declare that the "church, like the individual, needs to be on its guard against emotional reactions." This observation is credited to Mr. Davis, and presumably was made with due thought.

It is a little difficult for one who does not view the matter from the standpoint of a militarist to discover any signs of an emotional reaction on the part of the American people, or among the people of other nations which gave of their man-power and their wealth all that they had in the hope that the great price they paid was to insure humanity against future wars. The reaction to or against war is more nearly universal today than it was before 1914, but that reaction can hardly be called emotional. There is a vast difference, when it is realized, between conviction and emotion. Never before have the people of the world been so thoroughly convinced of the utter futility of war. War does not end war. Peace is the only cure, the only solvent.

It is in the effort to establish peace as the natural and permanent condition that the churches to which Mr. Davis refers are enlisted. They are seeking to build, rather than to destroy. Their activity is not a menace to the war machine over which the agents of the Government have been appointed to watch. That, probably, will never be weakened, much less destroyed, until that time when it shall be agreed that there shall be no more war, and when, in place of guns and warships and battle planes, there shall be set up a duly constituted tribunal empowered to enforce, by agreed processes, the edict of peace.

Cape Breton's Reserve of Unemployed

Reports from Nova Scotia indicate that even when the industrial dispute between the coal miners and the British Empire Steel Corporation is settled, there will still be considerable unemployment in the mining district of Cape Breton. Whether the men accept the reduction of 10 per cent, or are allowed to go back to work at 1924 rates of pay, it will still be necessary to send foodstuffs and clothing for the relief of thousands of destitute people in Glace Bay, Sydney Mines and other mining communities. Many families were destitute before the strike. For nearly four years, employment has been very irregular in some of the mines. Breadwinners have been unable to earn sufficient to keep out of debt to the corporation stores and to pay rent for the corporation houses in which they live, or rather exist. When the order went out more than a month ago—before the strike—to stop credit to the unemployed at the corporation stores, it meant in effect an order to cut off food supplies from dependent people who knew of nowhere else to turn.

The belief that there must be a reserve of unemployed, under private enterprise, is widely held. It has been carried too far in Cape Breton, under the influence of the British Empire Steel Corporation. Quite possibly the war demands caused an influx of workers, seeking employment in the mills and mines of the Sydney district. Nova Scotia sent thousands of young men overseas, in response to the call to arms in 1914. The reserve of unemployed almost disappeared in Canada during the war, as it did in other belligerent countries. Labor became so scarce, indeed, no one could stay long unemployed without some reason satisfactory to the national authorities. In war time, the Dominion made it a national duty for everyone to be employed. New plate mills and blast furnaces were erected in Cape Breton, new mining works were started, under the stimulus of war prosperity. Much of the plant has been employed very little since, particularly since the several mining and steel companies were merged into one corporation.

When Nova Scotia's men came back from service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, they found a scarcity of employment opportunities at home. Many of the younger men have migrated to the United States. Many have been only intermittently employed. At the same time, immigrants have been brought in from Central Europe, tending still more to swell the reserve of labor. Immigration agencies are still actively engaged in the business of attracting settlers. There is surely some responsibility upon private enterprise as well as upon the state to see that the willing workers in Cape Breton, who have been added to the unemployed industrial reserve in whole communities, are given opportunities elsewhere—at least as adequate as the opportunities which are held out to attract new settlers from abroad.

Honor for an Ex-Slave

Few, if any, among those Americans who are familiar with the history of their country during the years preceding and immediately following the abolition of slavery, will oppose the plan to render national tribute to the life and works of Frederick Douglass, himself a former bondman. Among those of his own race there is a movement, encouraged and sanctioned by many leading white citizens, to allot to him a niche in the Hall of Fame. Surely if moral courage and devotion to a worthy cause entitle one to such recognition, the qualifications have been met in the present case. Fame knows no color line, no aristocracy of birth or wealth, no country. It is by accomplishment only, by the maintenance of right ideals, and by steadfastness in times of discouragement and adversity, that the laurel wreath is won. Its bestowal, soon or late, comes only when those in whose behalf great sacrifices have been made learn to realize the true value of the service rendered.

Douglass was a plantation slave, half Negro, and was sold by his master, a Maryland planter, to a Baltimore shipbuilder, in 1832, when he was sixteen. Six years later he escaped. Not until 1841, however, was his voice heard in condemnation of the terrible system under which he was born and reared. It was at Nantucket that he first gave promise of the power and persuasive eloquence which later thrilled audiences both in his own country and in England. He was uneducated, except as he was self-taught, but his thirst for knowledge was inspired by the realization that only through its attainment could he hope to exert an influence which would aid in the deliverance of his people from human bondage. He lived to see his great hope realized, and to mark the progress of his fellows in their march upward and onward.

In his lifetime, too, Douglass received that recognition to which he was so justly entitled. In 1871 he was appointed secretary of a commission sent by his Government to Santo Domingo; in 1872 he was a presidential elector; in 1877 he was marshal of the District of Columbia, and later Commissioner of Deeds, and in 1889 he was appointed Minister to Haiti. In Rochester, N. Y., the city to which he fled after escaping from slavery, a monument has been erected to his memory. In Boston, Douglass Square is named for him.

No Negro has heretofore been proposed for a place in the Hall of Fame. Surely it seems fitting that the honor should be bestowed. It would testify eloquently to the genuineness of American democracy. Perhaps it would, likewise, tend to inspire and encourage, as such tributes are intended to do, greater unselfish devotion to the cause of humanity everywhere. It is only as humanity is emancipated and redeemed that it is freed from its own sense of bondage and its self-imposed servitude.

Editorial Notes

Aside from the fact that both the new Ambassador from Japan to the United States and his wife are descended from two of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the Island Empire, and have come to America as typical representatives of the best in Japan, there is a touch of poetry associated with him which should make for an especially close relationship between the two countries. His name Matsudaira, that is, means "peace under the pine tree," and his name Tsuneo means "perpetual." Could a happier augury be found for the best of harmonious relationships of America with Japan? In such a light also a statement made by him at a banquet in New York not long since has additional weight and color. "I want to say to you," he declared, "that Japan is, and ever will be, glad to join hands with America or any other nation in any endeavor looking to the establishment of peace throughout the world."

Merchant seamen are to be provided with more encyclopedias in order to help them settle their constant arguments, if one is to believe an interview quoted as having been published in the London Daily Mail. While the picture thus called up suggests many delightful possibilities, one cannot but realize that the sea may lose some of its glamour for many a prospective sailor, if having to pore over the pages of a ponderous encyclopedia becomes a necessary feature of his "education." A sailor is not usually thought of as especially particular as to what he argues about—nor, for that matter, generally as to the manner in which he argues about it. But from now on, presumably all of this will be changed. Encyclopedic volumes, however, should make excellent ballast. Maybe there is more reason in the proposed reform than appears on the surface.

Henry Ford's Views on Prohibition

The following article was published recently on "Mr. Ford's Page" in the Dearborn Independent. It is of particular interest and importance because, while the entire paper is recognized as being Mr. Ford's publication, the articles presented on "Mr. Ford's Page" are understood to be produced under the personal direction of Mr. Ford and with his special sanction and approval.

The fact that a law is violated does not mean that that law is bad. Burglars consider that laws against housebreaking should never have been framed, gunmen are of the opinion that the statute which makes it an offense for them to take the lives of their fellow men is all wrong, and thugs in general are quite certain that their liberties are unnecessarily curtailed by legislation of any kind. Yet no one would assert that the burglar, the gunman, and the thug are right.

Yet we find that there are people who say that the Eighteenth Amendment is all a mistake because it conflicts with one of their abnormal tendencies. One might as well argue that the New Testment is all wrong because the ethics of Christianity are unpalatable to a large proportion of the human race, or that because there was a Judas among the twelve apostles the other eleven were to be everlastingly discredited. What is right can never be made wrong owing to the right having been ignored or disregarded. Such wild philosophy would be laughed out of any school of ethics.

Why is it that some people do not obey certain laws? Simply because those laws are not in harmony with their own peculiar likes and dislikes; because those laws are a barrier to their vices or, shall we say, weaknesses; because those laws are antagonistic to their pet inclinations.

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Nero and Diocletian thought that Christianity was bad, but their opposition and persecution neither discredited Christianity nor killed it. Those emperors, great as they were in their own estimation, were centuries behind the times. But before Christianity was ever heard of there were edicts against the excessive use of intoxicants.

There never was an invention or discovery put at the disposal of mankind but caused a great deal of worry among some of the people. When Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, his fellow physicians considered him a lunatic; when the first steam engines were set running on rails there were otherwise enlightened people who foretold that a blight would fall upon nature and that the country would be ruined; when the first illuminating gas was used, it was denounced as a menace to public health, and people used to touch the lamp-posts with their fingertips to find out if they were growing red-hot.

When the first steamboats were floated the skippers of all the "windjammers" that sailed the seas declared that if those floating locomotives were permitted, the sailing ship would have to go out of business, to the utter ruination of the commerce of the world and the sending of thousands of worthy mariners to the poorhouse. When labor-saving machinery of any kind was adopted it was the signal for all kinds of human moles to declare that it was labor-ruining machinery, and that starving millions would follow. Those who did not worry at the advent of the telegraph or the telephone, laughed at them, or said they were devices of the devil, and that the postal department would crumble because there would be no more letters to deliver.

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Thus every measure that has been for the benefit of mankind has had to pass through a stormy period, and this is just what is now happening to the Eighteenth Amendment.

Modern civilization wants increased speed because increased speed means increased efficiency, but a high standard of efficiency cannot be attained or maintained without *clear thinking and quick action.* Prohibition is one of the means by which clear thinking is accomplished.

Who are they that are principally interested in the continuance in the traffic in liquor? Are they altruists who think that the liberty of the subject is being restricted because he is being protected against himself; are they those who grow rich at the expense of the people's health and morals, or are they the people who at present are the bootleggers' best customers?

Apart from those who wish to make easy fortunes by its illegal sale, the principal opponents of the Volstead Act are those who consider that the consumption of liquor is essential to their happiness. Looked at from this angle it is the buyer and not the seller who is most interested. It is the consumer and not the producer.

When pedestrian traffic was much greater than it now is, some unfortunate would now and then have to be saved from under the hoofs of horses or from stumbling into a lake or river. But in these days of rapid transportation it is the driver, not the pedestrian, on whom safety most depends. This is the age of quick action, and to have quick action we must have clear thinking. There can be no clear thinking if the brain of a man is befogged by booze. He becomes a madman on wheels and a madman on wheels is a deadly menace to public safety.

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But it is not only on the ground but in the air that clear-headedness is required these days. The age of the airplane is approaching, and the thought that these machines should ever be in charge of pilots who are not consistently alert in mind and body is appalling.

There are some people who pretend to have a hankering after "the good old days" when everything moved much more slowly than now, but are we to move backward fifty years or so, to seek these conditions? Surely the proportion that would wish to exchange present conditions of living and transportation with those prevailing half a century ago is negligible.

Retrogression is not in accordance with the spirit of the American Nation. No nation can move backward or even mark time and retain its place among the countries of the world. It is not retrogression that is desired, but progress and this progress can never be maintained if it is hampered and nullified by what the great majority of American people believe to be a pest and a plague.

What America wants to do is to raise up a race of sane, sober men, men who will not only hold their own with those of other countries but will excel all others in service and attainment. This has always been the ambition of every American citizen, and why should it be changed now at the behest of a section by no means representative of public opinion, or men of American nationality?

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We believe that if the opposition to prohibition were analyzed it would be found that it was mainly alien. We believe that every true American is for it heart and soul. We believe that if prohibition were to be put before the Nation tomorrow there would again be an overwhelming flood of public opinion in its favor. Although the friends of prohibition may not be so aggressive as its enemies, they are firmer in their convictions.

It is not in the wide open spaces that the defiance of the prohibition laws is the most prevalent, but in the crowded urban centers where alien influence and alien eagerness for money-getting are at work.

After its five years of trial, prohibition is not a failure. *It is the people who have neglected to correspond with it who are the failures.* If it took Christianity hundreds of years to obtain a footing, why should anyone consider five years sufficient for a tryout of the greatest reform since the introduction of Christianity itself? The good that has already come from it infinitely outweighs the evil, and the evils that are, do not arise from prohibition but the failure to practice it.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, April 29

For the first time since the Kapp putsch, the streets of Berlin have been decorated exclusively with black, white and red flags. In fact, not since the war have so many of these been displayed as at present. Before the elections and on election day at least two-thirds of the population of Berlin hung out either black, white and red or black, red and gold flags. Last Monday, however, when the victory of the Nationalists' candidate was announced, one black, red and gold flag after another disappeared, until only thousands of black, white and red flags remained. Thus it happens that the election of the second President of the German Republic is not being celebrated with the flag of that Republic, but with the flag of the former Imperial Germany.

The municipal authorities of this city have included in their budget of the coming fiscal year not less than 50,000,000 gold marks for educational purposes. This is exactly 10 per cent of the total amount provided for expenses in the budget. About 5,200,000 gold marks will be spent for the erection of new school buildings and gymnasium halls, and for the rebuilding of existing ones. Several playgrounds, athletic fields and recreation homes for school children are also to be erected.

Not less than 3,000,000 gold marks were included in the budget for the improvement of the lighting of the streets of Berlin, something which has become very necessary, the German capital by no means being any longer the "best lit city in Europe," as it prided itself on being before the war. About 35,000,000 gold marks will be spent on improving the municipal electric power plants and for completing further sections of a new subway line.

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A new racing track for motor bicycles has been opened on the former horse race course in Weissensee. Berlin has thus two race tracks suitable for motor bicycles, the other being the automobile highway through the Grunewald forest. A third track is owned by the Opel motorcar works in south Germany. Interest in motorcycling is very lively in this country and the number of motorcyclists in the streets of Berlin is rapidly increasing.

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With the first really typical spring Sunday, thousands of men, women, children and dogs fled from the city and sought recreation in the pine woods and on the lakes around Berlin. Trams and underground and local trains were all overcrowded. The various restaurants in the Grunewald were packed with excursionists, while the more courageous settled down in the woods or beside one of the many lakes for picnics.

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According to a recent publication, there are about 500,000 dogs in Berlin; in other words, about one-fourth the number of inhabitants. Keeping a dog in this city is not an easy task at all, for the police regulations are exceedingly strict, and provide that dogs should not only wear a muzzle but should also be taken on the leash in the streets. People passing through lonely streets late in the evening, however, can testify that these rules are occasionally ignored.

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The German Government recently instituted the plan of inviting the correspondents of the foreign press resident in its capital regularly once a week to an informal conference at which they can meet prominent members of the Government. This procedure was commenced by the press department of the Foreign Office. On the first occasion the Chancellor himself was present and chatted for more than an hour with the correspondents, answering, in his witty manner, their many and varied questions on the political and economic situation. When he was called away by his secretary, he said with a smile: "I must leave you now, since I have some work to do which is less agreeable but—just as difficult as my chat with you." The next time Dr. Stresemann was present, and Dr. Gessler has also promised to come. Dr. Kiep, who is at the head of the press department, acts as host, assisted by a number of Foreign Office officials.

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Without the public being more than slightly aware of it, the railway authorities have gradually reinforced the viaduct of the Metropolitan Railway. This viaduct traverses Berlin from east to west, and on it run, besides local trains, the long-distance trains leaving Berlin in these directions. On this viaduct not less than eleven stations are located. It was completed in 1885, when the engines of express trains in this country had a length of about nine meters and a weight of not more than approximately forty tons. The present-day express engines in Germany have a length of about thirteen meters, and weigh not less than 175 tons, or more than four times as much as those of forty-five years ago. About fifty long-distance trains cross the viaduct in each direction every day, apart from the trains of the local railway, and its brick structure began to show a very dangerous vibration. By inserting new arches practically the whole structure has now been stabilized without taking up too much room and without disturbing the traffic to any great extent.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Administration of the Inheritance Tax

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your correspondents have rightly mentioned, as one of the main economic questions of the country, the inheritance tax and the apparent difference of opinion between the President of the United States and the leaders in Congress over the issue as to whether the various states or the federal Government should utilize such taxes for revenue purposes.

As supplementary to comments of one signing R. S., with reference to previous comment by one C. M., I suggest that the inheritance tax should be administered by the federal Government on approximately the following basis:

1. Exemption of all estates of value below $30,000. Then a tax rate of 5 per cent on all in excess of such amount (providing that no tax shall reduce the estate below the exemption limit) to $100,000. Then increasing taxes with 5 per cent differentials to the maximum on excess over $10,000,000, as in the present law, with a maximum of either the current 40 per cent, or as may be arranged.

2. That exemption from federal tax be then made to the extent of not to exceed one-half of the tax in favor of the state within which the property in part may be located, but not to exceed the state tax in such state on property as in that state, independent of any property in any other state or residence of deceased.

3. Estate, inheritance and income taxes should be simplified by the use of no tax rates other than 5 per cent or multiples of 5 per cent, and graduated so as never to include rates above an approximate seven brackets. Such division is as just as current irregular brackets in income and inheritance taxes, and would remove prejudice to a greater extent than any other factor, in that complexity would be so reduced that anyone familiar with such matters would not need a complex table to apply the rule.

F. G. S.

Wichita Falls, Tex.

The British Mandate in Irak

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of March 30 you publish an interesting and informative article on the British mandate in Irak. But I venture to think that it is a little misleading to say that Britain has abandoned its mandate. It is true to say that a treaty has been concluded in which the words mandate or mandatory do not occur. But the position of Irak is just the same under the treaty as it was before. Briefly, the situation is as follows:

The Irak people are more advanced politically than most of the former Turkish possessions, and for purely sentimental reasons they objected to the word mandate. Therefore, to soothe their pride this treaty has been substituted. Britain is still under the same obligations toward the League as formerly. She must govern according to the terms of the mandate approved by the League, and she must submit her report to the League just as she does for the other mandated territories. The change is a change in name, not in fact.

No mandatory power can give up its mandate without referring to the League for approval, and it would be a blow at the League's prestige and at the good name of Britain if the Irak mandate was abandoned without the League's consent.

The Chicago Tribune recently published an alarming report that France was intending to give up part of her Syrian mandate to Turkey. Let us hope the report is incorrect. At any rate it is incorrect to say that Great Britain has given up her Irak mandate.

A. M.

London, S. W. 3, Eng.